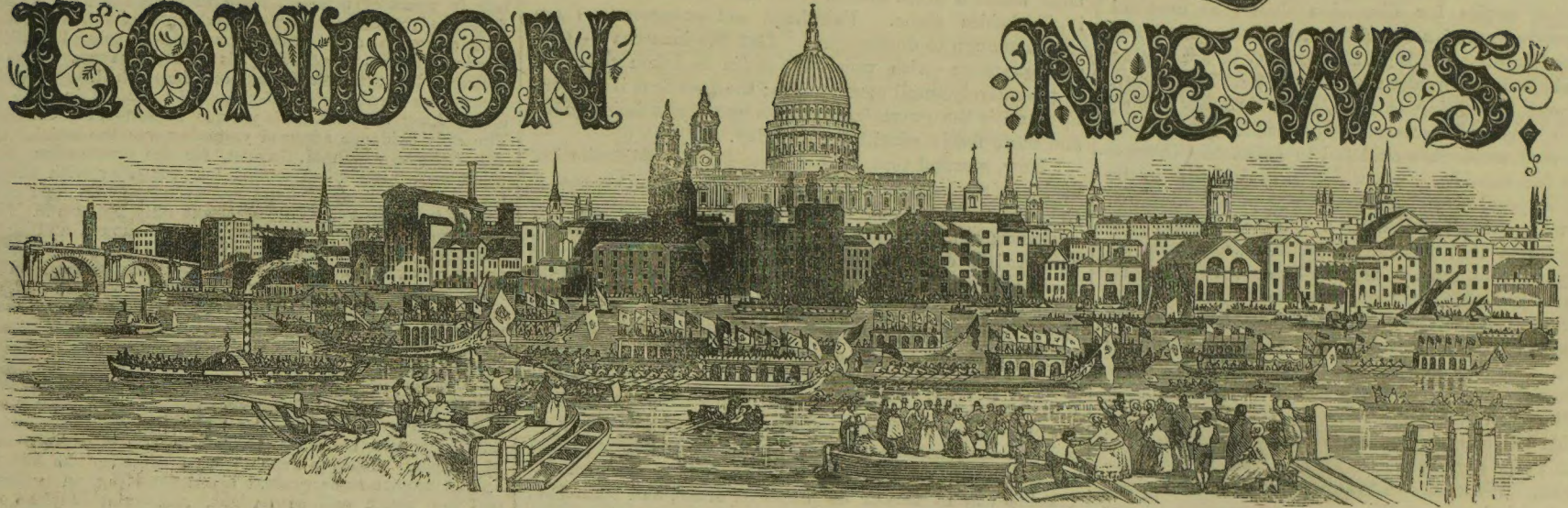


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

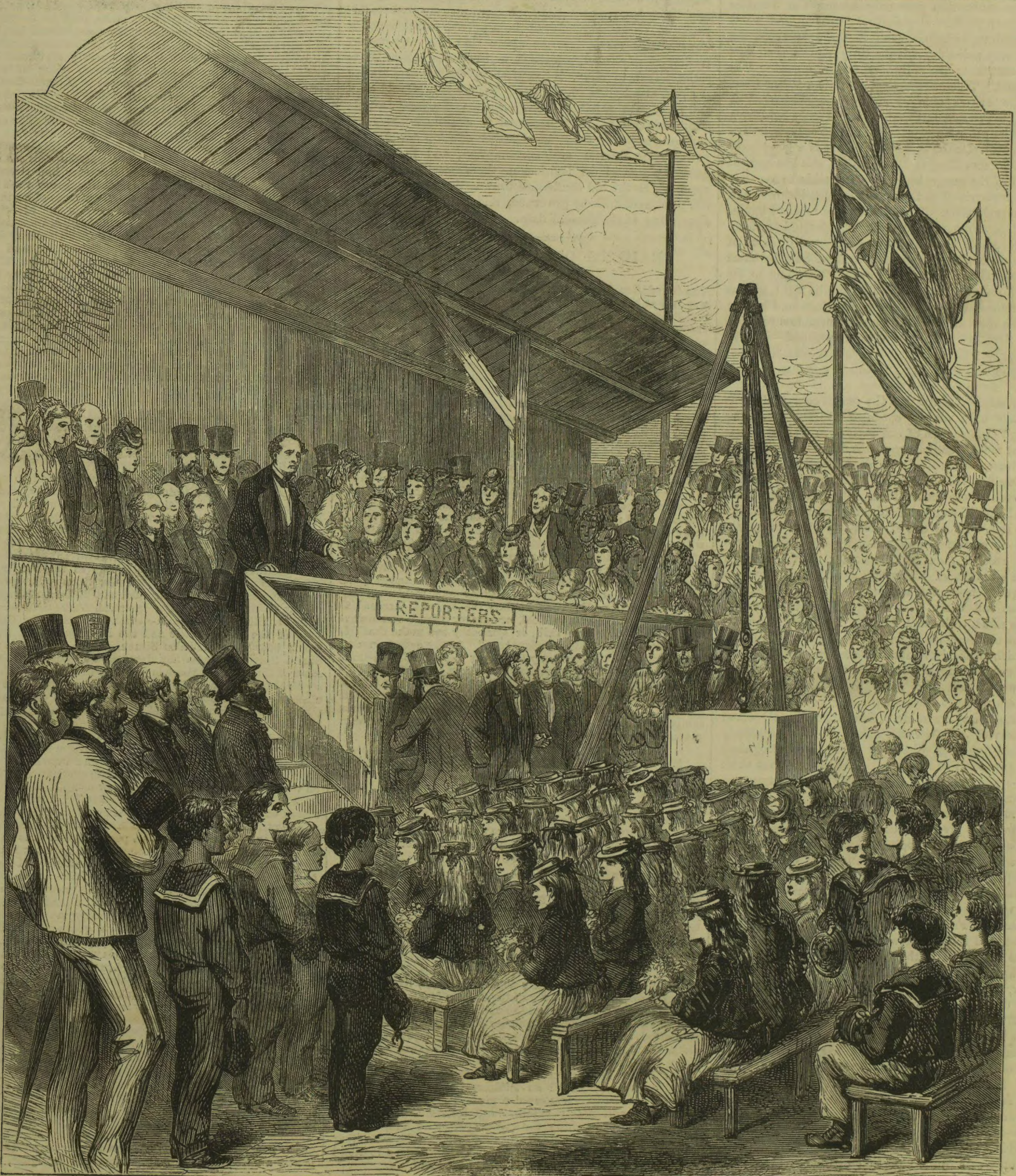


REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD

No. 1670. — VOL. LIX.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1871.

PRICE FIVEPENCE
By Post, 5½d.



LORD DERBY LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE SEAMEN'S ORPHAN INSTITUTION, LIVERPOOL.

UNEASINESS.

It is not necessary, we think, to assume, as is promptly and good-naturedly done by certain writers who find it convenient to shelve unpleasant questions, that the paucity of interesting topics for discussion should be credited with the production of a certain uneasy feeling in regard to our social future. It is a shallow way of accounting for that which has assuredly a deeper root. The accident of a dull week may bring forth a good deal of writing with which it would be exceedingly possible to dispense, but many such accidents would fail to enlist the interest of society for considerations which may be said to be almost of a speculative character. The public mind can be fixed with difficulty on such a class of topics; but when it is found that they have a general acceptance we may fairly conclude that it is not because we have no battles, no Parliamentary wrangles, to describe or to reproduce that the average minds of society are apt to ask "What next?" with reference to a certain domestic movement.

We do not intend to give the following remarks more of a political colour than we can help. In fact, unless the question to which we would advert cannot be discussed away from party suggestions, it may as well not be discussed at all. We allude to the spreading belief that not only the legislation, but the social movements of our time are tending to give the last appeal, in matters of the utmost importance, to those who are least qualified to approach them wisely and dispassionately. Men, of course, look forward to the ultimate issue of such a policy in different ways, according to their lights or prejudices. We have no doubt that not only among the humbler classes are there persons who sincerely believe that numbers mean wisdom, and that even if the wisdom of the many is not very palpable, it is the duty of the numerical minority to submit to the will of those who gather "in their thousands." This arithmetical creed is a strange one to those who are capable of appreciating historical or philosophical argument, but that it is honestly held by a great many who are not of the least educated order there can be no doubt at all. On the other hand, there is a large body which would be unwilling to allow that it was less earnest for the good of the many, but which is unable to see that the masses have arrived at that point of unselfishness and of large comprehension which ought to be reached before absolute self-government can safely be intrusted to them. We desire to speak with the utmost respect of both of these classes of thinkers, the rather that we hold by some old constitutional notions which prevent us going to the extreme with either. But as both cannot be right, and as it seems to be understood that the policy favoured by one is likely to be that in vogue for a season, unless reaction set in—and less probable things have happened—we may take advantage of the dull period to ask whether the fears of one party or the hopes of the other point to definite conclusions.

We may safely observe that the recent course of home legislation has been one of concession to the numerical majority, and that certain of our statesmen do not appear to think that much further argument is necessary in support of a measure than that it is popular—that is, that it commends itself to the approval of the many. It is needless to cite the case of the last Reform Act, that of the Irish Church, the Land Scheme, the Trades Unions, and the Ballot, in proof of this. Every one of these important measures, or attempt at measures, was avowedly designed to propitiate the greater number of persons. We are not making this a matter of accusation against anybody; the policy in question is not a new one in general history, though it has not often been that of English statesmen, and there is much to be said for the Benthamite dogma, though most of those who advance it begin with a *petitio principii* which would have shocked the venerable logician. We merely recall a fact about which there will be no dispute, and we do not step aside to insist that, whether some of these measures pleased the many or the few, the legislation itself was desirable. But it is eminently worth while considering whether the fabric of English society will long hold together when we shall have recognised the single argument of numbers. At this moment there is a widely-spread belief that some of our statesmen are not only converts to this rule of faith, but are prepared to enforce it when occasion shall arise or can be made.

No person who gives attention to the proceedings of the enormous and united bodies which, under one name or another, are now seeking to disarrange the old relations between capital and labour, supposes that those bodies have the least intention of being satisfied even with a class legislation which is framed in their favour. When it was first proclaimed in France that "Property is Robbery," the formula was held to be somewhat ludicrous and fit to be smiled at as we smiled at the literary quacks of Paris, who declared that the "Hideous is Beautiful," and wrote accordingly, until they had sufficiently disgusted Europe, and were dismissed into contempt. There is nothing ludicrous now about the assertion of the anti-property dogma. It is held by millions who have no property but their labour, and who have some wild belief in the possibility of a redistribution. It is useless and worse to ignore the existence of this conviction, which is preached from platforms, set forth in tracts, and even embodied in sermons. The Land Question is not coming up—it is up—and myriads are told to ask why a property which was created by Providence should be in the hands only of a limited portion of his creatures. It

is not necessary to point out the amazing credulity with which statements on this subject are received by those who are only too eager to believe. They were told the other day that all the land of England was in the hands of a body which is much smaller than that of the landowners in Yorkshire alone. Falsehood and exaggerations are useful enough to demagogues. But the inaccuracy—nay, the ignorance—with which the topic is taken up is of comparatively small consequence; the fact that it is taken up at all is the grave fact, and its gravity is being more and more freely admitted every day.

Now, granted that some scheme for the redistribution of land (we leave capital alone on this occasion) is one of the great objects of associations whose numbers are enormous, and assuming that certain statesmen are ready again to bow down to the arithmetical argument, we do not see anything absurd in the uneasy feeling which pervades large classes of society, nor ought these classes to be made the marks for indignant declamation because they express their sentiments, even at the price of irreverence to popular idols. Suppose that the Ballot Bill passed, and a general election followed at which the secret vote seated a compact body of the representatives of what may be called Communist views. It is true that the public feeling of the country would manifest itself in the most unmistakable way in favour of property, order, and tradition; but we ask, without the least desire to be alarmists, what can the minority do if a powerful Ministry, with a Parliamentary majority previously obtained, should ask the House to consider whether some important measure, not, of course, of confiscation, or even redistribution nominally, but tending to depress one class for the satisfaction of another, might not deserve attention. We are not, we repeat, desirous to accuse anybody of holding unconstitutional or Communist views, but we affirm that the very uneasy feeling now abroad, which it is easier to ignore or to ridicule than to allay, is justified by the recollections of the past and by the incidents of the present. Could able, and no doubt patriotic, men learn that England is quite strong enough to hold her own, if she is allowed peace and quietness, that she may further develop her gigantic power of production and consumption, and that she requires no sensational legislation, there would soon be an approach to the old confidence that used to exist between the governors and the governed, and that is by no means flourishing at the present date.

SEAMEN'S ORPHAN INSTITUTION
AT LIVERPOOL.

The foundation-stone of a new Seamen's Orphan Institution was laid at Newsham Park, Liverpool, on Monday week, by the president of the institution, Mr. Ralph Brocklebank. Amongst those present were the Earl of Derby, the Bishop of Chester, and the Dean of Ripon. The estimated cost of the new institution, which will accommodate 200 boys and 100 girls, is about £30,000, upwards of £18,000 of which are in the hands of the committee. The principal frontage of the building will extend 300 ft., and face the south-west. It will be four stories in height. At the southern extremity of the façade will rise a tower 120 ft. high and 25 ft. square. The building will be of grey brick, with Runcorn stone dressings. Mr. Alfred Waterhouse is the architect, and Messrs. Haigh and Co. are the contractors. After the laying of the stone, and addresses by Mr. Brocklebank and the Bishop of Chester, the Earl of Derby made a speech, in which he spoke of the different classes by whose exertions Liverpool had been made the first seaport in the world, especially the seamen of the mercantile marine. His Lordship said:—"Of all labour there is none to which we are more indebted, or in regard to which we ought to be more willing to pay back some part of that debt, than to the sailor of our merchant service. At the best a sailor's is a way of life which involves absence from home and family during at least two thirds of a man's time. It involves poor and crowded lodgings, peculiar tendencies to irregular and reckless living when off duty; while when on duty the sailor is exposed to dangers which no human skill, or care, or science can always avert. In fact, no care, skill, or sympathy can make that life other than a hard and precarious one." At the entertainment which followed the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone there were several speakers, amongst whom some offered large donations to the building fund. Mr. Charles M'Ever, of the Cunard Company, who had individually given £1000, promised another sum of £1000 from his company, and the Inman company followed this example. Another £1000 has been given by a lady.

Mr. Humphrey Nichols has presented £500 to the funds of St. Mary's Home, for which new buildings are now being erected in Dickenson-road, Rusholme.

The Cape Parliament was prorogued on Aug. 11, having rejected the bill for the adoption of responsible government. An Act authorising the expenditure of £100,000 on a harbour for East London was passed. Immense finds of diamonds continue to be made.

At a meeting held at Wigan, yesterday week, £1300 was subscribed for the relief of the sufferers by the recent explosion. Of this sum Messrs. Pearson and Knowles, the proprietors of the pit, contributed £400. The amount required to meet the necessities created by the disaster at the Moss Pits will be about £15,000.

On Monday a meeting of the health and recreation committee of the Preston Town Council was held in the Townhall for the purpose of considering the form of the contemplated statue to the late Lord Derby in the Preston Miller Park, when Mr. R. T. Parker attended as the representative of the Derby testimonial committee. A number of plans and models were submitted, and after some discussion it was suggested that the statue should not be covered by a canopy, as is the one laid before them by Mr. Gilbert Scott. A visit was then made to the Miller Park; but the removal of the Belvedere was abandoned, as it would entail an additional cost of upwards of £1000. Eventually it was decided to place the statue below the promenade, and nearly opposite the fountain, which is the most prominent position the committee could find, as a full view of it would be obtained from the second walk, extending the length of the park. These suggestions will be submitted to the Derby testimonial committee for approval.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Sept. 21.

The Versailles courts-martial, otherwise running to seed of late in point of interest, have this week proved unusually attractive. Rochefort's trial, which commenced yesterday, drew a crowded court, standing room even being impossible to obtain. Besides Rochefort, his two colleagues on the *Mot d'Ordre*, Mourou and Marat, are impeached. Rochefort's demeanour is calm and self-possessed; dressed in deep black, and looking haggard, he is yet not without a certain dignity. The only evidence adduced yesterday was the articles in the *Mot d'Ordre*, which M. Gaveau, for the prosecution, read to the Court. Rochefort denied his sympathy with the Communal Government; he did not even know its members. If he wrote against M. Thiers it was only because M. Thiers's shells were falling in the vicinity of his house, and they put him out of temper. He admitted he had an impulsive style of writing, but at least he was no traitor. He commented on the fact that he was before the Court of his own free will, as he could easily have escaped at Meaux, with the connivance of the Prussians. To-day Maître Albert Joly is addressing the Court for the defence.

In addition to the excitement of Rochefort's trial, we had, on Monday, that of Widow Leroy. This Widow Leroy—hypothetical widow of two-and-twenty, fair, rather pretty, very demure and feline, but irreproachable in demeanour—was a Mayoress under the Commune, appointed to that post by Urbain. During Urbain's term of office she had called upon him with some pretext about founding an orphanage; and her youth and attractions, and quiet ladylike air so struck the Communist official that he took the young lady under his patronage and associated her with himself in the Mayoralty of the Seventh Arrondissement. They lived together as man and wife, and she shared his fall and arrest. Urbain being already condemned to transportation for life, it now became a question how far his paramour was to be held responsible for certain acts of robbery and violence, and for the general crime of inciting to pillage, rebellion, arson, &c. She was accused of sundry specific acts, such as having participated in dispossessing an arrested couple, named Landau, of all they possessed, and of having counselled the execution of the priests, beginning with the Archbishop of Paris. These special charges broke down, the witnesses being of dubious credibility and the evidence too vague. Madame Leroy was defended with great animation by Maître Rouselle, who ridiculed the notion of first punishing Urbain for certain acts and then trying to prove Madame Leroy his instigator. The accused herself made a good impression in the dock: was very neatly gloved and bonneted, wore sober colours, and displayed an immaculate pocket-handkerchief, into which she wept with great self-possession. Add to this her fair hair and twenty-two years, her downcast eyes and quiet but expressive repudiation of the graver charges, and you have the picture of an interesting young martyr, cruelly maligned in this age of spite and slander. True, Madame Leroy's antecedents did not come out in unstained hue under the fierce light of investigation. Besides *feu* M. Leroy, there was another potential husband before Urbain—unfortunately, too, a married man, with children of his own. Also, she had been convicted of theft a year before, and sentenced to a month's imprisonment. She was, therefore, scarcely a Susannah as to morals, but rather one of those sensation-novel heroines, whose Diana face is the mask of much naughtiness. But she bore herself so meekly that her judges were impressed, and, after deliberating an hour and a quarter, found her guilty of the general charge of aiding and abetting rebellion and inciting to pillage, and sentenced her to simple transportation. I must not omit mentioning the theatrical defence of Maître Rouselle, who concluded his speech with the following adjuration:—"Let me remind you of the words of an ancient poet—'Strike not a woman, even with a flower!'" The old saw about "the man that lays his hand upon a woman" has to English ears a smack of the transpontine drama; but here, in dramatic France, the peroration had, doubtless, weight.

I hear that during the recess the Left intend to continue their petitions for a dissolution of the Assembly, wishing to plunge the country into the agitation of a general election. M. Thiers has his work cut out, and will probably install himself at Fontainebleau, with the Ministers who have to work with him. The poor five-and-twenty deputies of the Permanent Commission are doomed to remain at Versailles while their brethren are stretching their legs in the country. The Ministers enjoy no bed of roses; the Bonapartist press subjects them to an unremitting fusillade, and seems to enjoy full liberty in this respect. For instance, *L'Avenir Libéral* deals with M. Thiers with a plain-spokenness exceeding the freest days of the *Mot d'Ordre* and the *Père Duchesne*. Criticism, too, is busy with M. Jules Simon, whose real name is Jules Simon Suisse, but who has dropped the Suisse. Now, argue some of the journals, there is no harm in a man signing philosophical treatises with his baptismal names alone, but when it comes to official documents he ought to be exact, and keep within law. Nevertheless, M. Suisse goes on signing Ministerial acts with his baptismals, as heretofore.

The Communist women sentenced to imprisonment are being sent to Arras. A quarter of the prison of that town has been prepared for their reception. The Prussians this week have cleared out of Chantilly; and the evacuation of the forts on the right bank of the Seine is now complete.

M. Francisque Sarcey, in the *Gaulois*, leads a pungent attack on what he calls "Official Science," meaning the neglect of scientific institutions at the hands of the executive. M. Sarcey candidly confesses that, personally, he knows nothing about the matter—a circumstance which does not hinder him from smiting his antagonists hip and thigh. He relies for facts upon his friend M. Hippolyte Taine; upon M. Victor Meunier, the editor of a weekly sheet entitled *La France Scientifique*; and upon divers other unnamed authorities. Primed by these informants, M. Sarcey maintains that the Museum of Paris is a dreary Sahara, given over to dust and spiders; that some of the chairs are never occupied, though salaries are drawn; and that a dozen students in any classroom is such an extraordinary sight as to strike the doorkeeper with awe. It seems that at the time Strasbourg fell there was a professor in that University named Schimper, who had distinguished himself in the discovery of ancient flora. Strasbourg being lost, the French Government offered Schimper the chair of paleontology in the Paris Museum. Schimper declined, with thanks, preferring to remain at Strasbourg, where he has now become a German subject. Why? asks M. Sarcey. Because he knew what a dusty, empty, cobwebby bench is that same paleontologic chair. Its last occupant, M. Lartet, ceased to hold classes years ago; and the students are as scarce as snakes in Iceland. And other chairs in the museum are in like condition. M. Duméril, who died a year ago, and who used to draw 7500 francs per annum, counted three whole pupils in his class. The whilom sanctuary of natural sciences is now a miserable joss-house—a court of intrigues, where the

savants in possession scheme to get their sons, nephews, cousins, wives' brothers, comfortable berths with nothing to do. An honest man of work like Schimper preferred to remain at Strasbourg, where he is useful, and among the Germans, who appreciate him. French science, exclaims M. Sarcey, is the scion of foreign nations. On the bombardment of Paris the Institute threatened to expel its German correspondents. "So much the better," was the reply of the Trans-Rhenish savants; "we shall no longer be obliged to feign for you a respect which was nothing more than simple politeness." And, continues M. Sarcey, they were quite right. All the Greek scholars are in Germany; we have none here. The sole representative of Hellenic literature is Father Lebas, who for years has never been mentioned by our journals without the epithet illustrious, without being styled the first of epigraphists. Well, this illustrious Hellenist, this first of epigraphists, could not construe at sight a page of Demosthenes! This, adds M. Sarcey, is as though a professor of English were flogged by the difficulties of the "Vicar of Wakefield." How the Germans must laugh! And meanwhile the chair of paleontology is still vacant, being reserved for somebody's son, or sister's son, or wife's cousin.

ITALY.

Sunday witnessed the formal opening of the tunnel through the Alps. Some particulars of this great engineering enterprise are given at page 278.

Wednesday was the first anniversary of the entry of the Italian troops into Rome, and the occasion was observed by the inhabitants with great enthusiasm. On every hand there were flags and flowers, flowers and flags. All the shops were closed. The city guilds, National Guards, and Royal troops promenaded the principal ways, accompanied by bands of music and displaying the national colours. Happily, the whole affair went off, not only with éclat but in the most orderly manner.

A banquet in honour of Ricciotti Garibaldi has been given at Rome by a Republican association.

SPAIN.

The King remains at Barcelona. He entered it, on Wednesday week, amid the acclamations of the people. After receiving deputations of the citizens at the railway station his Majesty proceeded on horseback to the cathedral, and as he went the ladies who filled the balconies and windows literally showered down bouquets on his head. At the cathedral the Te Deum was performed, and then, to the great delight of the multitude, the King went afoot and without escort to his hotel, enthusiastically cheered along the route. Perhaps the most convincing proof of the young Sovereign's popularity is to be found in the fact that upwards of 250 municipalities of the Republican province of Catalonia have sent deputations to present him with their homage and respects. On Monday he visited the naval squadron in the port, and was present at a ball given on board the ironclad Numancia. On Tuesday, after visiting various public institutions and laying the foundation-stone of a new school, he attended a performance at the theatre. No place has paid the King greater honour than Barcelona. His Majesty has completely captivated the popular sympathies. He continues visiting various public institutions, factories, and theatres, occasionally walking or driving about the streets in citizen's dress without escort.

The Carlist movements are said to have ceased. Don Carlos has been ordered by the French Government to leave Bayonne.

PORTUGAL.

The British squadron has sailed from Lisbon for a cruise. The King, on board the corvette Estephania, accompanied the squadron for a short period to witness its evolutions.

HOLLAND.

The States-General were opened on Monday. In the Speech from the Throne it was announced that the foreign relations of the kingdom were excellent. Reforms in military organisation and in the present system of taxation were promised.

BELGIUM.

The King is again on a visit to this country; on this occasion, we regret to say, on account of ill-health. His Majesty arrived on Monday at Ryde, Isle of Wight.

A Ministerial decree was published on Wednesday, modifying the fares on Belgian railways.

A Royal decree appoints the Belgian Commissioners to the London International Exhibition for 1872.

On Wednesday night the engineers of Brussels paraded the city in procession, with flags and banners, in celebration of the termination of the strike and the acceptance by the masters of the ten hours' system.

SWITZERLAND.

Where should religious liberty be developed if not in free Switzerland? At Soleure, on Monday, there was a large delegate meeting of Old Catholics, at which the programme of a revision of the Confederation was submitted and unanimously adopted on the ground, that it was in the "interest of religious liberty." Another telegram states that the Old Catholic party in the Canton of Solothurn has constituted itself a Swiss association of "Liberal Catholics."

AUSTRIA.

All the provincial Diets were opened on Thursday week, and, except at Lemberg, Trieste, and Innsbruck, Government bills were introduced for modifying the provincial administration and for new electoral regulations. In Upper Austria fifteen deputies, "faithful to the Constitution," quitted the hall of the Diet; and in Moravia the members of the Left also absented themselves. The Diet of Carniola was rendered incompetent by the absence of thirteen members of the Opposition. In the Bohemian Diet a Royal rescript was read which expresses a wish for the settlement of the relations of the kingdom with the remainder of the Monarchy. It recognises the rights of the kingdom of Bohemia, and announces that his Majesty is ready to reiterate this recognition by a coronation oath. The rescript calls upon the Diet to deliberate upon a Constitutional status for the kingdom of Bohemia without violating the rights of the other kingdoms and provinces of the monarchy, and it concludes by mentioning a bill to be submitted by the Government providing new regulations for elections to the Diet, and also a Nationality Bill.

A despatch from Prague says the German members were absent from the Diet on Saturday. A declaration on their part was read, justifying their non-participation in the debate by the illegality of the Diet in consequence of the prerogatives asserted by the Crown, and protesting against any illegal votes that may be passed.

GERMANY.

The Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany, with their children, arrived at Wilhelmshöhe on Sunday, for a fortnight, and were enthusiastically cheered by a numerous crowd at the station.

The Princess Frederick Charles of Prussia is staying incognito at Samaden, Switzerland, where she is painting a series of pictures in oils of the surrounding scenery.

A telegram to the *Standard* from Berlin states that the Emperor William is increasing the army to a peace footing of 45,000 men, making 400,000 in all. General von Moltke is appointed Chief Marshal of the Empire.

Prince Bismarck has returned from Munich to Berlin.

SWEDEN.

The Army Reorganization Committee of the Second Chamber have rejected the Government scheme by 14 against 9 votes. The Parliamentary Committee appointed by the Chamber to report on the Government bill which renders every citizen liable to military service has adopted the Government scheme by a majority of one vote. The votes were taken secretly, and recorded in writing.

RUSSIA.

An Imperial ukase has been issued at St. Petersburg prescribing rules for the sale of the Crown lands in the kingdom of Poland, which are to be sold by public auction. They are to be divided into large and small lots—the latter being sold to any Russian subjects, while the large lots are only to go to such Russian subjects as are members of the National Orthodox Church or the Protestant Church.

GREECE.

The King and the other members of the Royal family have returned to Athens. In a few days his Majesty is to go to Brindisi to meet the Queen of Denmark.

TURKEY.

The Sultan has given further expression to his anxiety to promote the welfare of his subjects by the introduction of judicious reforms in administration and government. In a letter which he has caused to be addressed to the Grand Vizier, his Majesty lays down as the fundamental basis of such reforms the protection of the public rights of all, without sacrificing the usages and customs of any. What is primarily needed, he says, is that a strict execution of justice should be guaranteed; and to this end he desires, before everything, that the distribution of justice should be placed in the hands of the worthy and capable only.

Several cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred at Pera and the neighbouring villages.

SERVIA.

The Speech from the Throne at the opening of the Skupstchina, on Tuesday, congratulated the deputies on the excellent condition of the national army, and contained an announcement that the Government will "try" to come to a perfect understanding with the Porte on the railway question. A bill will be brought in for the erection of a monument to the memory of Prince Michael at the public expense.

AMERICA.

From New York we learn that the Mixed Commission under the Treaty of Washington, for the examination and determination of the claims in both countries other than Alabama claims, will meet on the 25th inst.

Mr. William Meredith and Mr. Caleb Cushing, both eminent practitioners at the American Bar, have been appointed by President Grant as counsel for the United States under the Washington Treaty.

INDIA.

A telegram from Calcutta announces that as Mr. Norman, Assistant Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, was entering his court on Wednesday, he was set upon and stabbed in two places by a native of Upper Bengal. Mr. Norman died on Thursday morning. The assassin has been apprehended and examined before the magistrate. He is a Mussulman, and is apparently feigning madness.

A new department is to be formed in India, to be called the Statistical Department. Dr. Hunter is to be the first Director-General, and the business of the department will be "to ascertain and conserve the internal resources of India."

The following items of Indian intelligence are telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*:—The Punjab murderers have been sternly dealt with. Bishen Singh, the murderer of a Judge of the Small Causes Court at Lahore, has been executed. He was an educated man, but of the same caste as the other murderers. Moulvie Liadat Ali, a noted mutineer and murderer of 1857, has been captured at Bombay, where he was preaching. A detachment of her Majesty's 10th Regiment has arrived at Rangoon from Port Blair, with Major Hudson under arrest, in consequence of the proceedings in the recent court of inquiry. Port Blair is represented as being in a deplorable state from want of a strong recognised authority. The floods in Lower Bengal are subsiding, but much damage has been done. Entire districts are lying under water, and all the crops are destroyed.

In the north-west there is much suffering from drought.

We learn that Dr. Henry Alleyne Nicholson, formerly Lecturer on Natural History in Edinburgh, has received the appointment of Professor of Natural History in the University of Toronto, Upper Canada.

A notice appears in Tuesday's *Gazette* stating that, as the cholera now prevailing in Russia may be introduced into the ports of Europe, the masters and owners of vessels dispatched from English ports must be provided with a bill of health, visé by the French Consul, if they wish to avoid being subject to a quarantine of observation.

The *Times* of India reports that news has been received from Zanzibar that Dr. Livingstone had again been heard of to the west of Lake Tanganyika, whence he had sent to Ujiji, requesting supplies to be forwarded. A young American was hurrying on by forced marches to Ujiji, in the hope of carrying relief to the traveller.

The colonial bluebook of the year contains a report by Mr. Boothby, Government statistician, showing the progress of South Australia in the ten years from 1860 to 1870. The imports retained for consumption increased from £1,432,201 in 1860 to £2,484,174 in 1869; the exports of produce to the colony, from £1,576,326 to £2,722,438; the total combined import and export trade, from £3,423,307 to £5,747,805.

An exhibition of peculiar interest is attracting numbers of visitors to Dresden. A collection of Holbeins is on view in the Zwinger, contributions having been furnished by almost all parts of Europe. Such exhibitions, depending entirely on the public spirit of contributors, have been hitherto as good as unknown in Germany, where every owner of a fine picture likes to keep it exclusively to himself. We learn from a German paper that the present exhibition owes its origin partly, if not mainly, to an offer of Queen Victoria to lend the Dresden authorities the excellent Holbeins from Windsor Castle and Hampton Court. Stimulated by this good example, the public and private galleries of the Continent placed their paintings by the same master at the disposal of the managing committee, whose labours have resulted in a collection occupying seven saloons, and composed of objects of the highest art and merit. Such paintings as could not be sent bodily are represented by photographic copies.

The post of Queen's Solicitor in the Royal Court of Guernsey has become vacant by the death of Mr. Peter Jeremie.

On Oct. 2, and thenceforward, money-orders may be obtained at any money-order office in the United Kingdom payable at any place in the United States of America. The commission chargeable will be uniform with that charged on money-orders issued on Canada and the colonies generally—viz.:—On sums not exceeding £2, 1s.; above £2 and not exceeding £5, 2s.; above £5 and not exceeding £7, 3s.; above £7 and not exceeding £10, 4s. No single money-order will be issued for more than £10. The issue of money-orders in the United States payable at money-order offices in this country will also commence on Oct. 2 next.

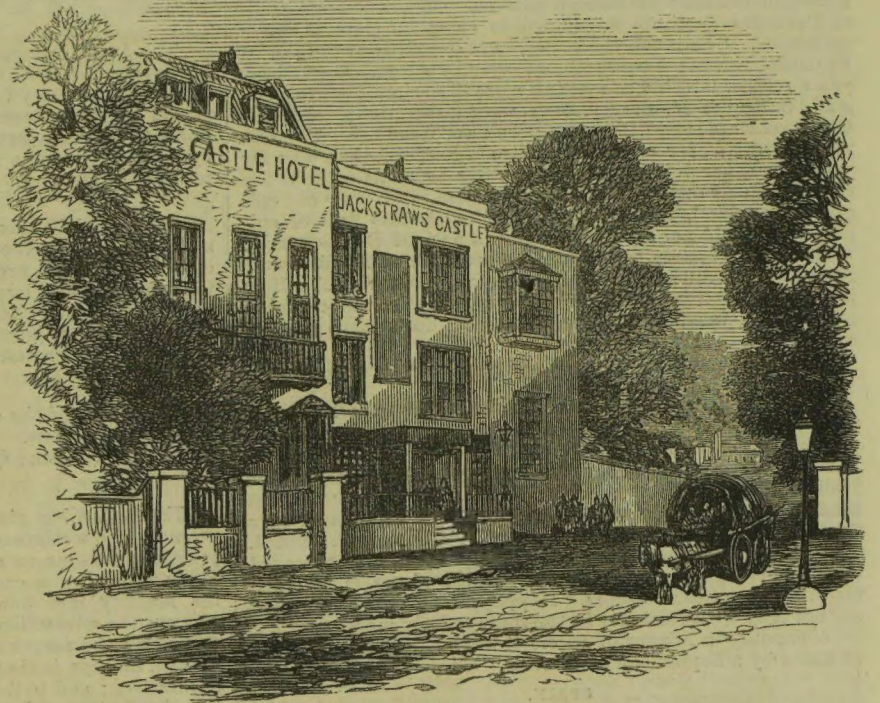
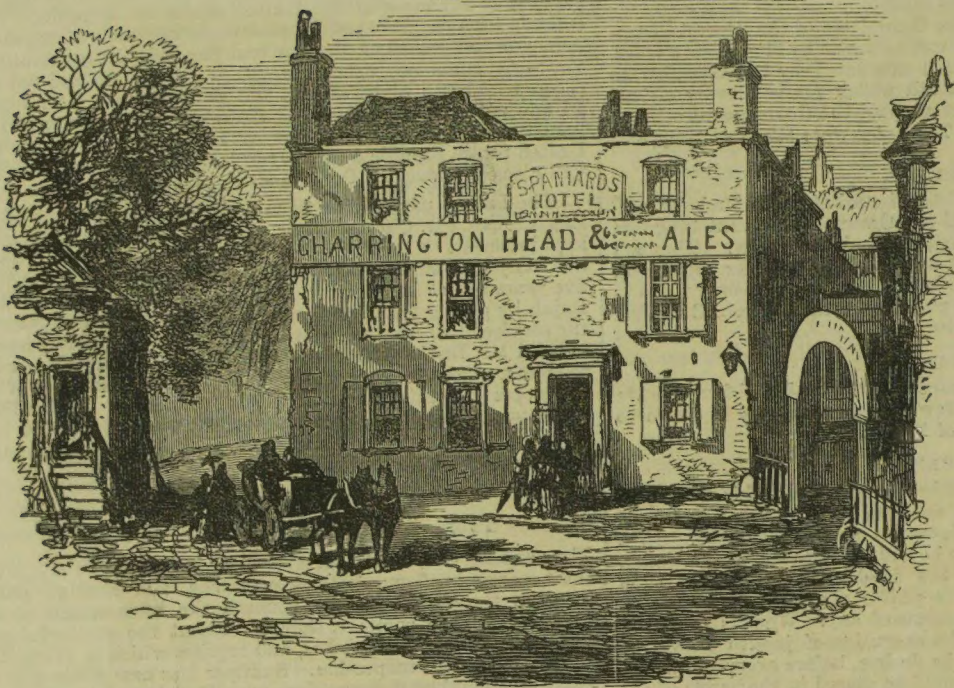
The Lahore papers give prominent notice to the fact of an Englishman, Mr. Charles Davis, and his wife being illegally kept prisoners by the Rajah of Jheend, a small native State in the Punjab. Mr. Davis joined the service of the Rajah about five years ago as bandmaster. He had, however, incensed the Rajah by giving frank advice to a British soldier not to enter the service of Jheend without certain guarantees. The Jheend ordered Mr. Davis, with his wife and family, into close confinement, placed four sentries over them, took possession of all his property, deprived him of writing materials, detained all his letters, and stopped his correspondence. Mr. Davis has had no trial, and he and his family have been kept close prisoners for the last four months.

THE ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.

The gardens of the Zoological Society in Regent's Park, with their gorgeous flower-beds, trim lawns, and retiring paths between the shrubberies or beneath the trees, would be an inviting walk in summer, though without the wonderful collection of beasts, birds, fishes, and reptiles which is there displayed to curious inspection. Summer has now given way to early autumn, but these gardens are still delightful, and if the fashionable season be past, and the Guards' band on Saturday, and the privileged admission on Sunday, have ceased to bring in a crowd of well-dressed gentility, as in the bright days of June, the sixpenny visitors on Monday can enjoy themselves here as much as before. They will probably take more eager notice of the strange animals, and speculate with a more inquiring mind upon their habits and ways of life, than the class who have been "educated" to a mood of indifference, except that the children—well for them and for those who love them!—have in no social position yet learned the creed of Nil admirari, and their frank expressions of joyful surprise are the best part of the treat to their elder companions. To see them assembled round the mighty elephants, at the hour appointed for riding up and down the broad path, where the huge soft feet are wont to pace with a noiseless tread, is an interesting and pleasing exhibition of fresh youthful humanity which should be more attractive to the kindly observer than any exotic variety of bestial existence. The ambitious little candidates for a seat upon the grand creature's lofty back, which to their eyes must appear 40 ft. or 50 ft. in height, shows as great an amount of courage in daring to mount him as in any action or adventure of their short past lives; and, when the stately, gentle monster begins his safe and easy march, with half a company of infantry in possession of his vast body, which seems a moving hill, the glorious exultation of that moment is not to be surpassed. Yet we remark two or three of the smaller girls, who look a little frightened, and it is to be hoped that none will feel as though sea-sick, which is a disagreeable experience sometimes caused by the heaving motion of the beast they are to ride. Perched on the head of the animal, in a ridiculous attitude, sits Mr. Dick Swiveller, an idle young man, who ought to know better than to occupy the place of children. The boys astride of the junior elephant seem quite accustomed to this riding; but their steed is frisky, and unfairly excited by the little girls' offerings of cakes and buns, so that the keeper must twitch his ear to make him stand quiet. Gee up, Elephant! Now we're off, and on we go!

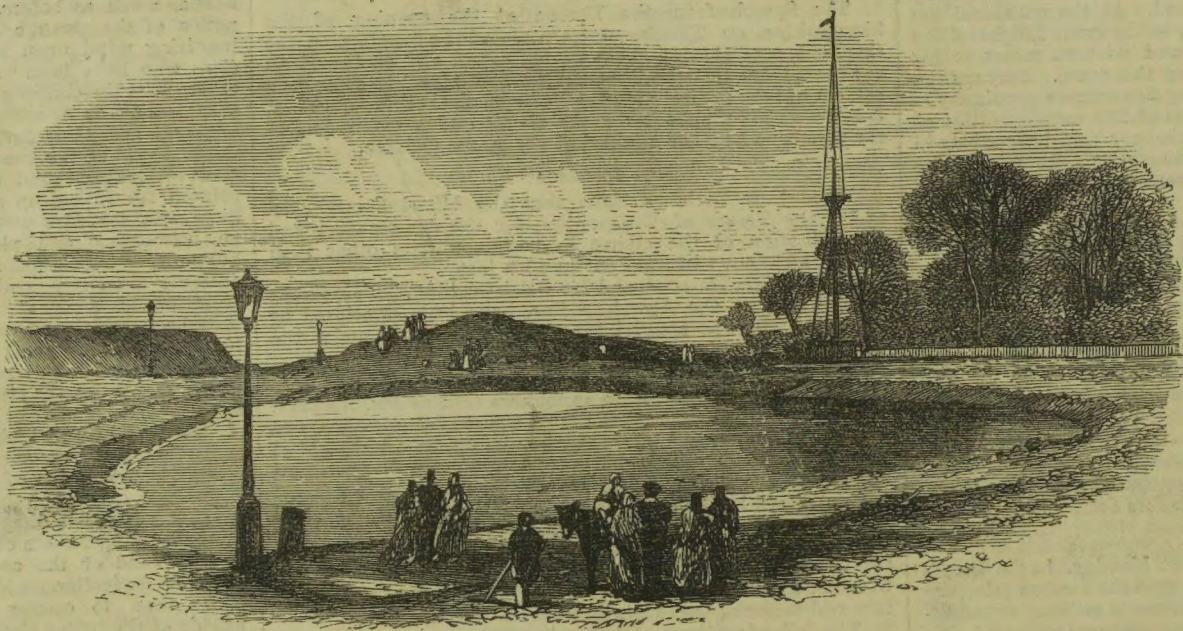
HAMPSTEAD HEATH.

The arrangement which was lately made by the Metropolitan Board of Works for the purchase of the manorial and territorial rights of property in Hampstead Heath is a matter of public congratulation to Londoners of all classes. During the past ten or twelve years this subject has been frequently discussed; negotiations have been attempted in vain, and litigations have been commenced or threatened, upon several points in dispute, which are now happily settled. There was a fear, at one time, that the ground which for ages had been freely used by the people as a place of common recreation would soon be covered with stuccoed semi-detached houses, like those of other London suburbs, in the construction of which an ambitious builder might incur the unpitied fate of bankruptcy, but which might yield a large sum of ground-rent to the owner of the land. This very serious menaced injury to the social welfare of North London has been finally averted; and the ground will hereafter be preserved for the healthful enjoyment of the vast population inhabiting St. Pancras and the adjacent parishes, whose numbers, within an hour's walk of Hampstead Heath, must exceed half a million. It will be a task, however, of great difficulty, and will probably cost a great deal of money, to transform this ground, taken in its present condition, into anything like a park, or to fit it for a convenient and agreeable promenade. Visitors who have not been there of late years will be grieved and rather astonished when they see the cruel havoc which has been wrought in that which was formerly a picturesque bit of wild rustic scenery, where the eye could repose with pleasure. The whole space on the summit of the hill, both to the right and to the left of the high road which passes over it from Hampstead to Highgate, has been ruthlessly dug up for gravel or sand; an immense quantity of which has been carted away, leaving a dreary, desert prospect of hideous pits and shapeless heaps as far as the view extends over the hill itself, with a few miserable furze-bushes here and there, a ragged tuft of dusty ling, or some wretched weed content to grow in its degraded situation, but without one square yard of verdant turf for a baby to roll upon. The very body of the earth has been cut away to an amazing depth, with the entire surface of those parts of the Heath which formed the brow and the crown of the hill, as well on the north-west side, looking towards Hendon and Finchley, as on the side looking down the Vale of Health towards London. Holes are scooped out close to the high road 30 ft. or 40 ft. deep, and big enough to bury the corpses of a nation for half a century, at the ordinary rate of mortality, but ugly enough to deter the boldest survivor from approaching so ghastly a spot. It will not be possible, we conceive, to restore the original elevation of the ground when levelled and smoothed by the landscape-gardener; and the future park, whatever may be its ornamental design, will therefore lie far below the turnpike road, and will be deprived of the full



THE OLD TAVERNS.

advantages of the extensive view and the free, fresh air on all sides, which Hampstead Heath should command. The injury done within the last few years is such as can never be repaired. Another question of importance is that of the preservation of the trees in the upper part of the Heath, to the left of the Highgate road from Jack Straw's Castle to the Spaniards Tavern. There are some firs, near the house where Lord Erskine lived, which have not yet suffered much ill-treatment; but other trees of that species, as well as two or three horse-chestnuts and a small oak, have been robbed of the very soil in which they grew, and their roots are now exposed—a woeful and wonderful sight—in such a manner that they must soon perish or fall by the force of a storm. The trees are better protected at the side of the Finchley and Hendon road, which passes down from

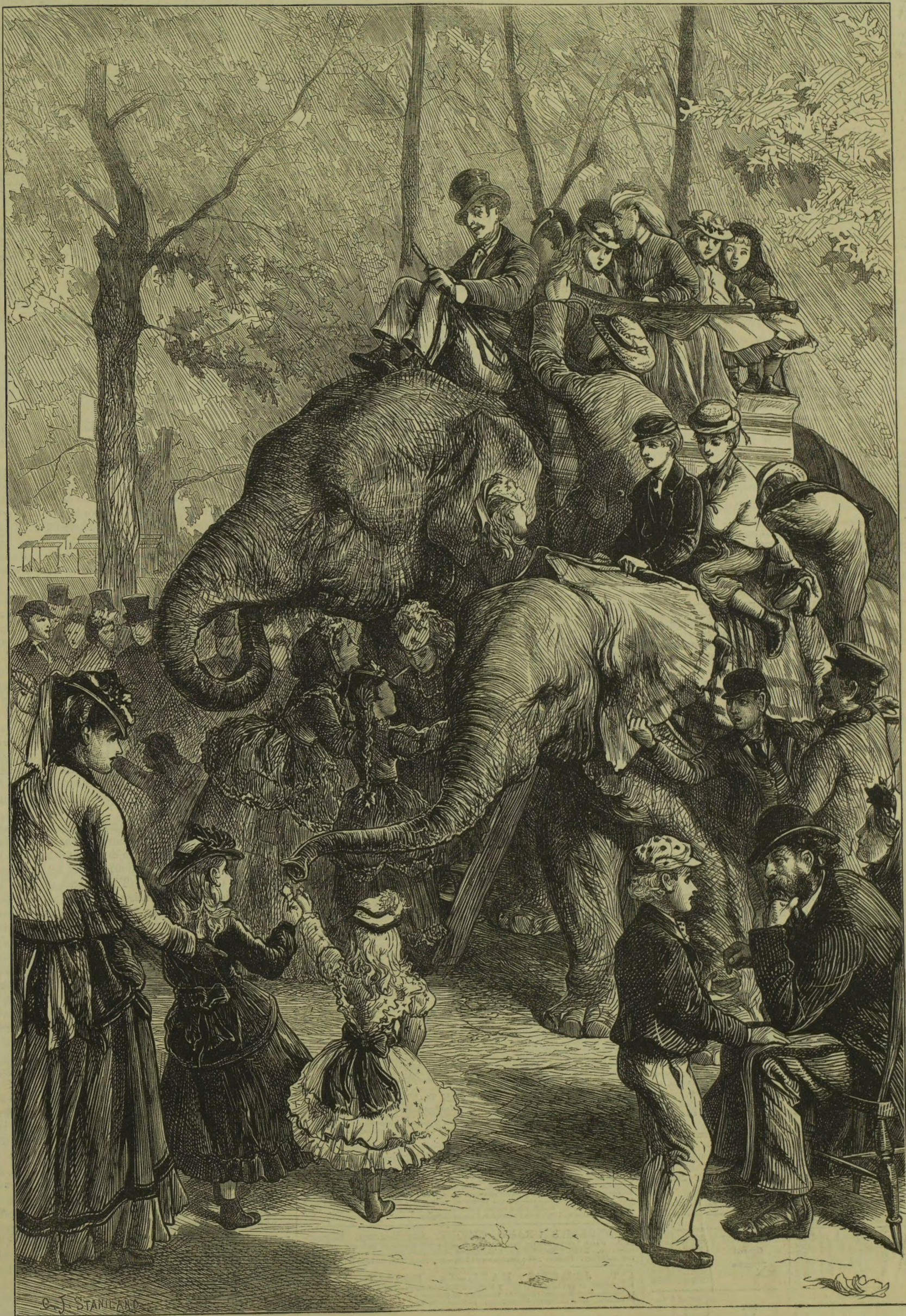


THE UPPER POND.

Jack Straw's Castle to North End and Wildwood. As for the Vale of Health, with its horribly ugly buildings, and the East or Lower Heath, with the neighbouring brick-fields, near the railway station at South End, we cannot hope to make anything pleasant of these places, where all was so pleasant within our remembrance, and where Keats wrote his "Ode to the Nightingale," fifty years ago. Keats and Leigh Hunt lived there; Shelley came there to converse with them; and Coleridge dwelt close by! The rural Muses have fled. But the Upper Heath, with the slopes to the north and to the west, may yet be preserved for our refreshment, though some of its natural charms be lost. We earnestly commend this subject to the attention of those who are put in municipal or parochial authority over matters of local interest.



FIRS NEAR NORTH END.



MONDAY AFTERNOON AT THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS.

At home, a glance down a well-edited provincial paper (Mr. Gladstone claims too much for the provincial press when he calls it to his aid against the clubs, but the country papers are, for the most part, admirably condensed) will show that, though society is out of town, life progresses both in town and country. Is it nothing that the Archbishop of York should preach in a Presbyterian church and curiously fail to recollect the words of a liturgy which his Grace has delivered so effectively a thousand times? or that the Bishop of Winchester should officiate in a similar church—though in his Lordship's case the episcopal forms were used, and the arrangement was merely one of convenience. These things would have stirred our theologians two months ago—now we heed them not. Is there nothing singular in the proceedings that have arisen out of the Eltham murder, and the

baffled attempt to make a publisher liable for issuing a pamphlet in which another view than that of the jury was taken? Then behold Dr. Lankester, the energetic Coroner, having to deal with a jury that misconducted itself, and had to be awed into propriety by a policeman. *Eccelsior!* and we have Scarborough decking itself in glory to receive the Prince and Princess of Wales, and to show them Sir Joseph Paxton's masterly arrangement of cliff and garden. Again, we have something purporting to be news of Dr. Livingstone; and, though we do not see at present that this is trustworthy, there is no doubt about the genuineness of a beautiful devotional letter, in which the brave Missionary expresses his certainty of receiving other rewards than those of this life. Has not an alliance been entered into between the greatest of our London railways and one of the most prosperous lines of the North? And are we not told to look forward to a general amalgamation of all lines—an Iron Union which shall dominate the British traveller, unless the State comes in to rescue him? We do not speak of incidents that are simply afflicting, of which there has been an unusual number, especially by manufacturers' machinery, which seems to be very much left to the care of those who, from youth or ignorance, are just the persons who ought not to be intrusted with such a charge. But we may note coal-pit casualties, which have been very bad, and which, *inter alia*, illustrate the Parliamentary wisdom which postponed the consideration of preventive measures in order that there might be more time to talk about the ballot. We respectfully submit that he who searches will find, and that in the columns of almost any paper, read without the Falstaffian inattention, will be discovered a hundred times as much as satisfied the poet Cowper, when he penned his famous passage welcoming the little journal of his day, "O, the important budget!"

THE COURT.

The Queen has continued to make steady progress towards recovery during the past week, although her Majesty continues in delicate health. The Queen has not yet been well enough to attend Divine service, but her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has daily taken short drives in the vicinity of Balmoral.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Leopold, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service on Sunday at Crathie church. The Rev. Dr. McCulloch, of Greenock, officiated.

Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, with their children, Princess Victoria, Princess Elizabeth, Princess Irene, Prince Ernest, and Prince Frederick of Hesse, continue at Balmoral Castle on a visit to the Queen.

The Duke of Edinburgh has left Balmoral for Abergeldie Castle.

In consequence of the improved health of Prince Leopold, the constant attendance of a medical man upon his Royal Highness is no longer necessary, and Dr. Poore, who has held the appointment, has resigned his charge.

The Queen has appointed Dr. Marshall, of Crathie, to be resident medical attendant upon her Majesty and the Royal household wherever the Court may be. Dr. Marshall, with Sir William Jenner and Professor Lister, has been in attendance upon the Queen during the late severe illness of her Majesty. The appointment of Dr. Marshall will not interfere with the duties hitherto performed by Dr. Hoffmeister at Osborne or Drs. Ellison and Fairbank at Windsor.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales is expected to return to Marlborough House to-day (Saturday) from taking part in the autumn military manoeuvres. His Royal Highness purposes leaving town on Monday for Abergeldie Castle.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by her children, is expected to arrive at Marlborough House on Wednesday next from the Continent. Her Royal Highness will join the Prince, on Friday next, at Abergeldie Castle. The Prince and Princess are expected to be present at the marriage of Lady Agnes Duff and Viscount Dupplin, which will take place the first week in October, at Mar Lodge.

Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, has appointed Captain Frederick Campbell to be Controller of the Household of her Royal Highness.

The Grand Duchess Marie of Russia has returned to the Imperial Hotel, Torquay, from town.

Prince George de Solms-Braunfels has arrived at Brown's Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Ladies Margaret and Mary Douglas Scott have arrived in town from a tour in Germany and Switzerland.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have left the Clarendon Hotel for Floors Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne left Keithwick House, Coupar Angus, N.B., on Monday, for his Lordship's seat in the county of Kerry, Ireland.

His Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland and Countess Spencer have arrived at Althorp Hall, Northampton.

The Earl and Countess of Dartrey and Lady Mary Dawson have arrived at Dartrey House, in the county of Monaghan.

The Earl and Countess of Crawford and Balcarres have arrived at Haigh Hall, from Germany.

Viscount and Viscountess Sydney have arrived at Frognaal, from Paris.

Viscount Monck has arrived at Brown's Hotel, from Charleville.

Lady Molesworth left Ostend, on Tuesday, for Brussels.

Lord and Lady Buckhurst have returned to Knoles, from Scotland.

The Right Hon. George J. Goschen, M.P., has returned to town, from Wales.

A choral festival of 5000 voices, conducted by Mr. G. W. Martin, will be held at the Crystal Palace on Wednesday next.

Mr. H. Wimshurst requests us to state that he was the builder of the first two screw-steamers—the Archimedes in 1838, and the Novelty in 1840; and that he was the first to apply the engines direct upon the screw propeller, in the latter.

THE AUTUMN CAMPAIGN.

The first mimic battle of the campaign undertaken by three divisions of regular troops, militia, and volunteers, in the district round Aldershot prescribed in the "Military Manœuvres Act" of last Session, took place on Saturday last. The first division, comprising the Guards, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Hope Grant, representing the British army in defence of the road to London, was engaged at the same time in repelling the attacks of the second division, under Major-General Carey, and of the third division, under Major-General Sir Charles Staveley. The position occupied by Sir Hope Grant's force extended in front along a straight line of four or five miles, from the Hog's Back above Seale, on his left hand, to Hungry Hill, Aldershot-common, on his right hand, facing south-south-west; but his centre receded to Ash-common and Fox Hill, in the direction of Pirbright, or north-east, resting upon the southernmost spurs of the Chobham Ridges. The Hog's Back is a remarkable ridge of chalk hill, running in a straight line of seven miles due west of Guildford, and terminating about three miles short of Farnham, and likewise of Aldershot; its western extremity rises to the height of 500 ft. On the north side of the Hog's Back, the range of hills called the Chobham Ridges, having direction from north to south, approach the Hog's Back, at right angles to it, and come within three miles of it, their nearest point being Gravel-pit Hill, above the village of Ash and the Ash-green railway station. In the valley between Gravel-pit Hill, or Fox Hill, and the Hog's Back, lie another village and railway station, called Tongham, Poyle Farm, Westwood, and Wanborough. On the south side of the Hog's Back, close beneath it, are the villages of Seale and Puttenham; farther off to the south, lie Crooksbury-common, and the river Wey, from Farnham, flowing by Tilford Bridge, Elsted, and Peperharrow, thence eastward on to Godalming and Guildford, in Surrey; and the wide expanse of Frensham, Hankley, and Thursley commons, about six miles distant. This was the ground across which Sir Charles Staveley's division moved, on Saturday morning, to attack Sir Hope Grant, who was expected to defend the Hog's Back with his left wing. At the same time his right wing, on Hungry Hill, Aldershot-common, was assailed by General Carey's division, which had, on the Thursday, quitted its former position of Hartford Bridge Flats, and had moved four or five miles to the south-east, near the end of the Aldershot Long Valley, occupying the line of the Basingstoke canal. Sir Hope Grant, thus attacked simultaneously at both extremities of his position, did not attempt long to resist the passage of the Hog's Back by Sir Charles Staveley's division, but fell back on the hills above Ash, where he maintained a formidable resistance. Meantime, his right wing was driven from Hungry Hill, and it became quite possible for General Carey to push on from Aldershot, and to turn Sir Hope Grant's position on Ash-common, already assailed by Sir Charles Staveley. This was the situation of the combatants when the Duke of Cambridge put a stop to the battle. The Prince of Wales commanded the cavalry brigade of General Carey's division, and took an active part in the manœuvres at Hungry Hill. Prince Arthur was with his regiment in Sir Hope Grant's army.

The troops of all three divisions rested on Sunday. That of Sir Charles Staveley, the third division, encamped on Pirbright-common, while its supposed enemy, the first division, under Sir Hope Grant, was close by, encamped on Chobham Ridges, near Bisley-common. The opposing armies were divided from each other by the canal and the railway embankment. Sir Hope Grant had fallen back from Fox Hill on Saturday evening, his position there being turned. The second division, under General Carey, was on Cove-common, Aldershot, five miles to the west. The conflict was resumed at eight o'clock on Monday morning, when Sir Charles Staveley sent forward the brigade of Colonel Stephenson, the 82nd Regiment in advance, to force a passage across the railway. An attempt was also made by his engineers to lay a bridge of planks across the canal lock. But these movements encountered a fierce resistance. The 42nd Highlanders, posted on Cow Moor, fought with great seeming fury, and the advance was checked for more than an hour. Guns were brought up on each side; but the decision of the umpire, Colonel Hamley, with regard to the sufficiency of the opposing force, and the impossibility of passing if it were a real battle, was against Sir Charles Staveley's attempt till he brought up the brigade of Major-General Brownrigg to aid that of Colonel Stephenson, and sent the cavalry, under Sir T. McMahon, round to the left for a flank attack on Sir Hope Grant's position. The bridge across the canal was then laid in a few minutes by the engineers, and the 82nd and 17th Regiments, running through the railway arch and across the canal bridge, hastened to the attack. The railway embankment was now occupied by their comrades. The scene, witnessed by spectators upon the railway embankment, or by the passengers in a railway-train, which came along at this time, was a very animated picture of actual fighting. The Duke of Cambridge, with his staff and the foreign officers attending these manœuvres, looked on from Bisley-common. At half-past ten Brownrigg's brigade approached along the valley to the right of Sir Hope Grant's position, and established its guns there, while General Carey brought a portion of his army (the second division) from Cove-common by way of Mitchet. The cavalry brigade of this division, under command of the Prince of Wales, had to ride across bogs and creeks, which were very trying both to horses and men. When this brigade came to the Mitchet bridge over the canal, at twenty minutes to nine, it was found that the engineers of Sir Hope Grant's army had mined the bridge, which the umpires therefore declared impassable. But the Prince, who was accompanied by General Carey and his staff, had brought a small pontoon train with him. He covered the operations of this train by some of the 10th Hussars, while a pontoon bridge was laid, and the whole of the cavalry were presently enabled to ride across; but they took no active part in the battle. The fighting was declared to be over at noon, by which time Sir Hope Grant's division had lost all its ground, and had retired northward to a new position nearer Chobham.

This new position, which was attacked by Staveley and Carey on Tuesday morning, was defended by earthworks, its main stronghold being Staples Hill, with three parallel lines of trenches or rifle-pits around it, and guns placed on the top. It was flanked by Fox Hill, where likewise small redoubts were constructed; and there were a few supporting works on Bagshot-beath. Sir Hope Grant's force, in this position, covered the approaches northward to the valley of the Thames, the railway, and the road to London by Egham. This defending army lay along a line of three miles. Sir Charles Staveley's force had pitched their tents, on Monday night, at a spot called Three Barrows, east of Chobham Ridges and north of Bisley-common, with a space of two miles and a half between them and the lines of Sir Hope Grant. General Carey's division lay four or five miles to the north-west, not far from the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. The combined attack by Generals Carey and Staveley, with forces together amounting to more than 22,000 men, was now

directed against the right of Sir Hope Grant's position. General Carey's division started first, extending the brigade of Colonel J. W. Smith, with the Prince of Wales's cavalry brigade, far to its left, under the fire of Sir Hope Grant's guns from the hills, till its advance was stopped by the Life Guards, and a close action began. It was now ten o'clock, and Sir Charles Staveley's division moved forward to the attack, which presently became general along Sir Hope Grant's entire front. But the artillery of the defending army was plied with tremendous energy, and it was impossible for either of the two attacking divisions to stand its fire within a thousand yards. Such, at least, was the judgment of the umpires, who, therefore, would not allow Staveley to undertake a general assault, as he seemed to have intended; and the Duke of Cambridge ordered fighting to stop. The first division—that of Sir Hope Grant—was considered to have successfully maintained its intrenched position, as the result of the day's action. Its force had been augmented, and that of its opponents had been lessened, by the transfer of two batteries of artillery from the third division and of some infantry from the second division, before the last of the three battles we have described. It had also been reinforced by some of the few troops left in the permanent camp at Aldershot; so that Sir Hope Grant's command must have amounted to 15,000 or 16,000 men of all arms in the final engagement. Still, the enemy had a great superiority of numbers; but Grant had a strong position, which he had fortified with remarkable skill, when obliged to fall back upon it, after Monday's retreat from the Hog's Back. No active operations took place on Wednesday.

The fighting part of the campaign concluded on Thursday, when, the forces of the second division being divided between the invaders and the defending army, a series of engagements took place with a result which we are unable to record in our early edition, but which pointed to the repulse of Sir Charles Staveley towards Aldershot, the general sketch of the manœuvres ordering that "the enemy (third division) will endeavour to check the advance, and cover Aldershot." There was to be a march past yesterday (Friday) in the Long Valley.

We shall give some illustrations of the fighting scenes in our next week's Paper. Those engraved for the present Number relate to the previous movements of troops. The retreat of the first division, under Sir Hope Grant, from Aldershot to the Chobham Ridges, which was narrated in our last, is here illustrated by two sketches—one, of the Grenadier Guards marching, with dragoons and field artillery covering their flank; the other, of a battery prepared in action to defend the line of march. The Prince of Wales's quarters, with the tent occupied by his Royal Highness, and his private mess-tent, in the encampment of the cavalry brigade attached to the second division, under General Carey, are shown in another sketch. The encampment of a detachment of the metropolitan police, at Aldershot, employed during these military manœuvres for the protection of civil order, is the subject of the remaining illustration.

By desire of his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief the following officers had been appointed to represent the countries opposite their names during the autumn manœuvres:—America—Major-General J. G. Barnard and Captain S. S. Summer. Austria—Lieutenant-Colonel Franz Weikard and Major Alfons von Kodolitsch. France—Lieutenant-Colonel Berge, of the Artillery, and Lieutenant-Colonel Maury, of the Infantry, Military Attaché to the French Embassy. Germany—General von Blumenthal, Chief of the General Staff to his Imperial Highness the Crown Prince; and Major von Alten, Adjutant to his Imperial Majesty. Portugal—Vicomte de Lagres. Russia—Colonel Lanz, Horse Artillery; and Captain Baron Fredericks Preobrajenski, Regiment of the Guards. Spain—Don Gregorio Martin Lopez, Colonel of cavalry; and Don Theodosio Noel y White, Commander of Artillery. Turkey—Colonel Riga Bey and Major Husum Bey.

The Mayor of Leeds laid, on Tuesday, the foundation-stone of the new bridge which is to cross the river Aire.

The annual show of the Denbigh and Flintshire Agricultural Society was held, on Wednesday, at Mold, and was visited by Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone.

Lord Derby, in addressing the Lancashire county magistrates at Preston, said he had long looked with some alarm at the growing habit of contracting debt, which belonged to all our local self-governing bodies. The system was not a healthy one, and his Lordship expressed his satisfaction at the statement that the debt of the county was being decreased.

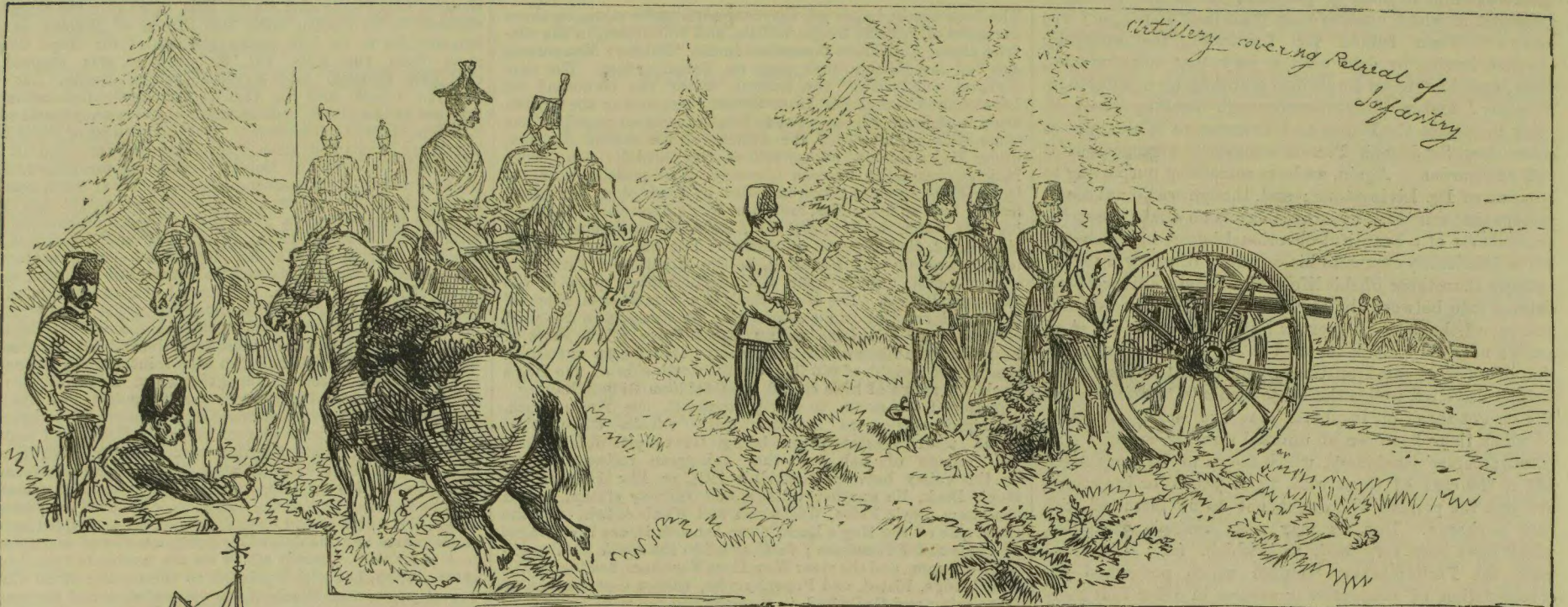
Mr. E. H. Rodd reports the capture of a rare bird near Marazion, Cornwall. It is a male yellow-shanked sandpiper, and in general character and size looks intermediate. The upper plumage has a few dark spots, with a general mixture of white spots, like the wood sandpiper, although not quite so distinct, on an olive-brown ground. The colour on the legs was light yellow when the bird first came to hand.

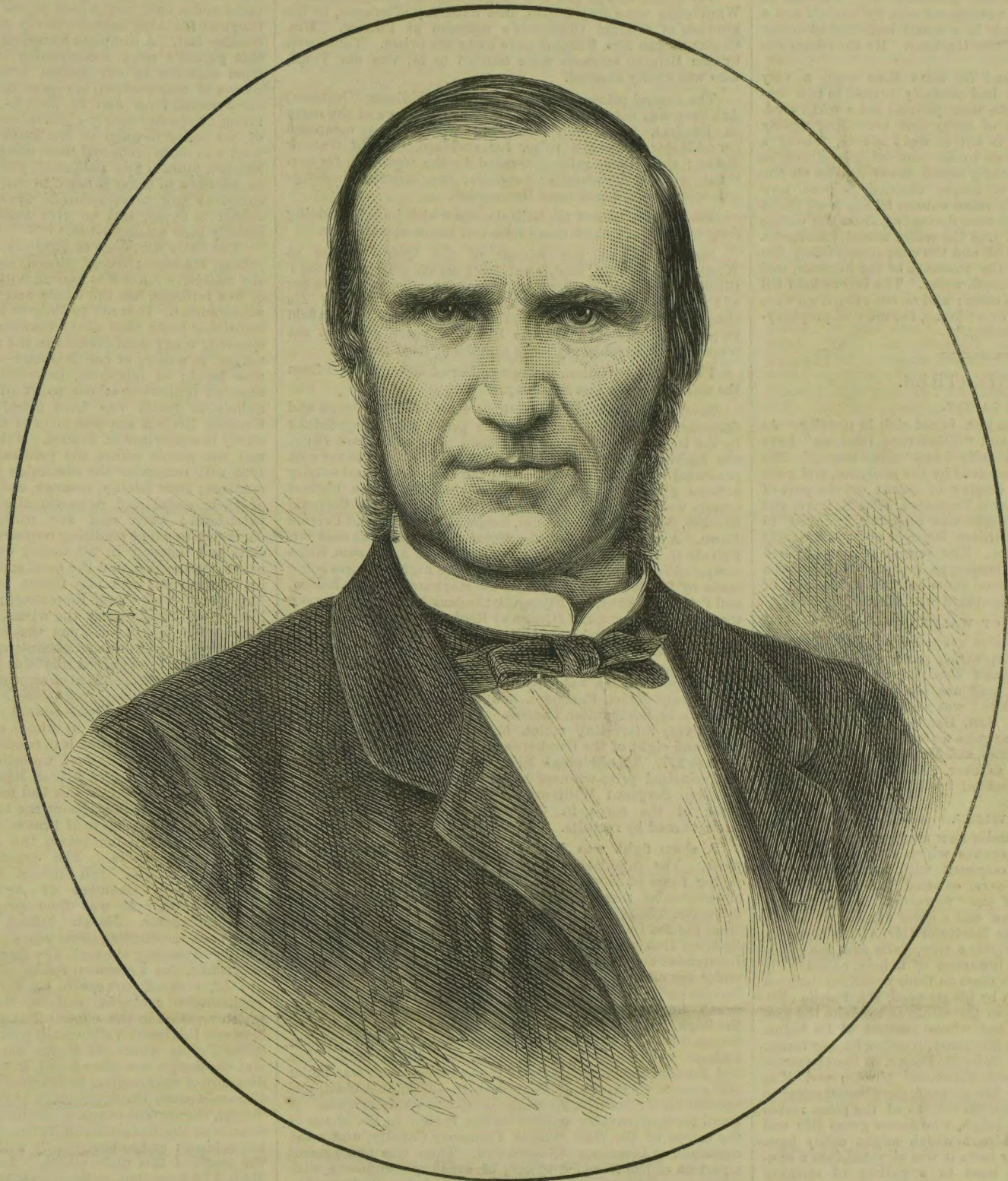
The four-oared boat-race on Saratoga Lake was won, on Monday week, by Ward's United States crew. The Tyne crew came in second. The international four-oared boat-race was rowed at Longueuil, near Montreal, on Thursday week, and was won by Barton's Halifax crew; Kelley's boat was second, and Taylor's third. The English crew went 300 yards beyond the buoy by mistake. A cable telegram states that the four-oared race at Quebec, on Wednesday morning, was won by the Renforth crew against five Quebec boats.

The chief constable of Suffolk has announced that a reward of £100 will be paid by Government to any person who will give information which will lead to the discovery and conviction of the person or persons who added sulphuric acid to the cotton-pulp at the Stowmarket gun-cotton factory, after it had passed all the tests required by the Government. A free pardon is also promised to any accomplice, not being the actual offender, who will give such information as shall lead to justice being done in the matter.

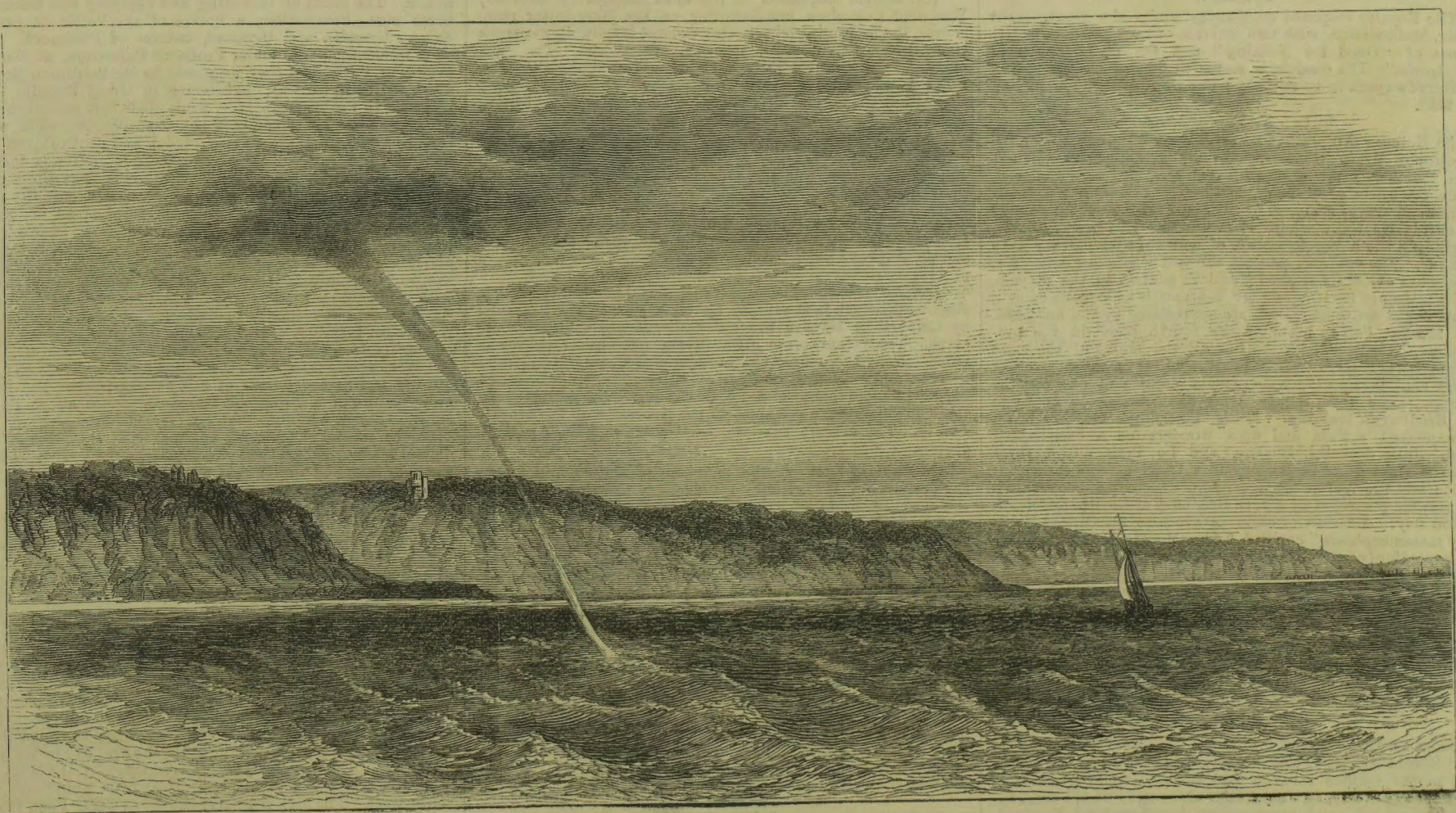
The Mayor of Batley, on Tuesday, cut the first turf of the new Batley waterworks, which are to be constructed at Yateholme, a little distance from the village of Holme, several miles beyond Holmfirth. The four reservoirs, when completed, will give a supply of two million gallons of water to the town of Batley per day; and had it not been for the rapid falls of the valleys there, the supply would have been two and a half million gallons per day. The whole cost of the undertaking will be about £200,000.

The master of the Devon and Somerset Stag Hunt, Mr. Bisset, of Bagborough House, was on Thursday week presented, in the names of 430 subscribers, with oil-paintings of Exmoor scenery, value £750. The full expense of the hunt has for nearly seventeen years fallen upon Mr. Bisset. About 400 persons were present at the presentation, including the Countess of Lovelace and the Earl of Rockingham. The ceremony was performed by Mr. Stucley Lucas, who said that during the sixteen seasons of Mr. Bisset's mastership that gentleman had killed 102 stags, being a higher average than that of any former master. Last year he killed eight stags on as many consecutive days.





COMMENDATORE GRATTONI, ENGINEER OF THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.



WATERSPOUT SEEN BETWEEN BOURNEMOUTH AND POOLE.

WATERSPOUT ON THE SOUTH COAST.

We are favoured by Mr. Arthur Blomfield with a sketch he made, on the 8th inst., of a waterspout seen by himself and a party of friends while sailing in a small half-decked cutter between Bournemouth and Poole Harbour. He thus describes it:—

"The sky and horizon had for some time worn a very curious appearance, and we had scarcely turned to row into the harbour before one of the men pointed out a whirlwind, forming a steamlike column of spray and travelling rapidly towards land. We watched it till it went ashore, raising a cloud of sand and dust close to the end of the Branksea property, at which point a small round tower stands on the cliff. Another whirlwind of larger dimensions was now descried, following nearly the same course, and to meet this a very distinct and well-defined cone descended from the clouds above; but before the cloud and the water actually formed a junction the shore was reached, and the cone immediately dispersed. We shortly reached the entrance of the harbour, and the rest of our sail was in smooth water. The breeze held till near sunset, when it fell dead calm; and on our return we were obliged to land at Poole and drive home, the men all prophesying that a heavy gale was coming."

THE THEATRES.

THE GAIETY.

The present week, unlike the last, is not rich in novelty. At the Gaiety "Donna Diana" and "The Grand Duchess" have given way to "The Serious Family" and "Blue Beard." The first has been most cordially received by the audience, and gave opportunity for an unusual display of talent on the part of Miss Ada Cavendish, Miss Annie Tremaine, Miss E. Love, and other ladies. Mr. J. D. Stoye was particularly good in Aminadab Sleek, and Mr. William Rignold was prominently so as Captain Murphy Maguire. The second piece prospered well in the hands of the burlesque company, Miss Julia Mathews playing with her usual force and vigour the part of Boulette. Mr. Beverley as Bluebeard was effective.

PRINCE OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales Theatre reopened on Saturday, and presented a renovated interior, which gave manifest satisfaction to the audience. Mr. and Mrs. Bancroft were much cheered on their appearance, and are likely to preserve their popularity. The play of "Caste" was performed. Mr. Coghill played the part of the Hon. George D'Alroy, and Mrs. Leigh Murray that of the Marquise de St. Maur. Mr. George Honey retains the part of Eccles, and Mr. Bancroft, as Captain Hawtree, is as gentlemanly as ever. Esther and Polly continue to be admirably represented by Miss Lydia Foote and Miss Marie Wilton.

PAVILION.

This theatre has passed under new management, and been redecorated in a style of elegance which does credit to the proprietor. On Monday it reopened with a new drama in four acts, by Mr. Edward Towers, entitled "£20,000 a Year." The piece is intentionally of the "powerful" class, and presents a large amount of action and a great number of actors. The story sets forth how Gage Mortimer (Mr. Alfred Rayner), coming into an income of £20,000 a year, falls into the hands of sharpers, and under the influence of a lady, called Milly Peel (Miss Leigh), who assists them in their nefarious designs. He is also unjustly dealt with by his steward, Mr. Fairlie (Mr. George Yates), who so manages the estate as to make the proprietor indebted to him in the whole amount of its value. Fairlie's daughter, who loves Mortimer, pleads with her father to act honestly, but in vain. Miss M. Foster, in the character of Clare Fairlie, showed much emotional power; and Miss Harriet Coveney, as Lettuce, her servant, gave comic relief to more than one situation. But the weight of the piece rested on the responsibility of Miss Leigh, who threw great life and spirit into a tiresome up-hill part which might easily have been made repulsive. By her taste it was elevated into a characteristic portrait, not the least in a gallery of striking individualities. We have to record the entire success of the piece. It was followed by the star drama of "The Chevalier St. George," in which Mr. George Melville sustained the hero and Miss Jenny Grainger the Countess de Presle. The house was crowded.

ROYALTY.

The Royalty reopened on Monday, under the management of Mr. Mallandaine, with two revivals—that of the eccentric drama of "Good for Nothing" and the opera bouffe of "Chilperic." The conductor seems to depend on his giving M. Hervé's opera in its entirety; but we fear he is too late in the field.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

The Holborn Amphitheatre opened on Saturday, under the direction of Mr. W. Charman. Several new engagements have been judiciously made, and several novelties were produced. Mdlle. Schwartz, so to speak, opened the ball with a pose de manteau, and was followed by Messrs. Preece and Benham in an entrée comique, whose rich humour and artistic skill heightened the ludicrous nature of a duel in which they were engaged. The contrast between the two artists is great. Mr. Preece has evidently studied Hamlet's address to the players, and is reticence itself, while Mr. Benham is as loquacious as a clown ought not to be. Both are appreciated by the audience. The fire-dog, Prince, occupied the fourth place in the programme. On horseback he did all the tricks of the most accomplished rider, in what is called "his great pirouette and bridge act," performing with evident enjoyment and decided success. The trick-horses Atlas and Superb do credit to Mr. Bradbury's training. Mdlle. Leopoldine Gaetner is an accomplished artiste, and does wonders on a bare-backed steed. Julie Kenebel, Eugene, and Le Petit Willie, three children, show great proficiency in a drawing-room entertainment; and the Walter Scott centenary secures a memorial in the graphic portrayal by Mr. C. Bradbury of the life and death of Rob Roy. A family of children are also introduced in "a fairy metamorphosis," entitled "The Morning Star," who are all exceedingly clever. The announced sensation, "Les Frères Rizar," is an exercise with the trapèze, apparently hazardous, but divested of all real danger by means of a suspended net, which ought to be adopted in all such cases, and which does credit to the manager in this instance. The entertainments conclude with Mr. A. Bradbury's feats as the Courier of St. Petersburg and the exhibition of the horse Salamander, who stands fire as well as ever. The season has commenced with a fair augury of permanent success.

From a return moved for in the House of Commons by Lord Robert Montagu, and issued yesterday week, it appears that in the various borough and county lunatic asylums in England and Wales, on July 1 last, there were 31,474 inmates, of whom 19,905 were members of the Church of England, 2835 Roman Catholics, 7099 belonging to other denominations, and 1635 whose denomination was unknown.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The prizes won in the late Anglo-Belgian competitions at Wimbledon were distributed, last Saturday afternoon, in the grounds of Colonel Chambers's mansion at Putney. Mrs. Chambers and Mrs. Budgett gave away the prizes. Those won by the Belgian riflemen were handed to M. van der Velde, who was loudly cheered.

The annual prize-meeting of the 2nd Middlesex (Customs) Artillery was held, on Saturday last, at the range of the corps at Purfleet, when the following prizes were competed for:—Major Johnson's prize, for carbines, won by Gunner Eason; the brigade prize, presented by the regiment, for carbines, won by Bombardier Sandells; the brigade challenge cup was won by Lieutenant Greenwood.

The detachments of the Bristol corps which have been doing duty at the Hampshire camp returned home on Saturday.

Sergeant Lane, the winner of the Queen's prize at Wimbledon in 1867, died, aged forty-eight, after a few days' illness, last Saturday evening. The deceased was a member of the fifth company in the 1st Gloucestershire (Bristol). He shot in the English Twenty for the International Enfield trophy at Wimbledon for the last four years, and was the winner of an exceedingly large number of local prizes.

The Dorset battalion, to the number of 638, returned from the military camp last Saturday.

Several prize-shooting meetings were held in Devon and Cornwall last week. Some valuable prizes were competed for by the Devonport Rifles. Sir Edward St. Aubyn gave 18 gs., the highest scorer being Sergeant Hawkins. A silver cup, presented by Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., the sum of £35, and sundry articles given by tradesmen, were shot for. The highest scorers were Sergeant Hawkins, Private G. Bartlett, Corporal Blacker, Sergeant-Major Gould, Sergeant R. Lamb, and Private Rowe. A silver cup, given by Major St. Aubyn, was shot for, Private G. Bartlett being the winner. The Ashburton Rifles competed for a quantity of silver plate, the highest scores being made by Private D. Harding, Private Maynard, Private Batten, and Private Hoshen. At Plymouth the deciding match, between ten sergeants of the 2nd (Queen's) Regiment and ten sergeants of the 2nd Rifle Corps, came off at Mouse Batten, resulting in favour of the former, who are now the champions, having won two matches out of three. The Mount Zion (Cornwall) Artillery competed for a valuable challenge cup, which was won by Sergeant-Major Passmore, and the first sweepstake prize was won by Bombardier Thomas. At the Helston range there was a very interesting match between eight of the Helston corps and eight of the Camborne corps. Camborne scored 293, against 277. The Bideford Rifles had their annual meeting, the principal prize-winners being Private J. Rodd, Private Bowden, Sergeant Williams, and Private Robins. Two or three of the corps in Cornwall are being considerably strengthened by recruits.

A sham fight was held on Bungay-common yesterday week. The intention had been to bring together an imposing force of Norfolk and Suffolk volunteers, but various circumstances prevented the design being carried out in its integrity. The principal contingent on the ground was derived from the 3rd Suffolk Administrative Battalion, including the Bungay, Halesworth, and Beccles corps, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Leathes. The Bungay companies were under the orders of Captain Bishop and Captain Childs; the Beccles corps under those of Ensign Angel; and the Halesworth under those of Lieutenant Baas and Lieutenant Burleigh. The 2nd Norfolk Administrative Battalion sent two companies—viz., the Harleston corps, commanded by Captain Holmes, and the Loddon, by Lieutenant Beauchamp. The 2nd Norfolk Battalion, so far as it was represented, was under the general command of Captain and Adjutant Cubitt, and Colonel Sir T. Beauchamp commanded the whole brigade. A small force of cavalry assisted in the review in the shape of the troops of the West Suffolk Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Ord. There was also present a portion of the Norwich battery of artillery volunteers, with two guns, under the command of Captain J. Lee Barber. The evolutions incidental to a sham fight were carried out with great spirit, and the volunteers afterwards marched past the Brigadier, who bore testimony to their attention to drill and general efficiency.

The annual inspection of the 56th Lancashire (Salford) Regiment took place, last Saturday, on the Manchester race-course, the inspecting officer being Colonel Maydwell, Assistant Quartermaster-General for the northern district. The regiment was under the command of Captain Weston, the Adjutant. The regiment was put through the movements usually gone through at the annual inspections. Rumours are rife of great changes in the government of this corps.

The two days' rifle meeting of the Gloucestershire Association closed on Tuesday. The National Association's medal and the county championship were won by Corporal Smith, of the Stroud corps.

The annual meeting of the Highland Rifle Association opened on Monday at Inverness, and was continued throughout the week.

At Warrington, on Tuesday, the 4th Royal Lancashire Militia Regiment, which is at present up for training, was presented by Colonel Le Gendre Starkie with the old colours of the corps. The colours were given to the old militia which was embodied in 1798, under the command of Colonel Le Gendre Starkie, and disbanded in 1799. The present corps was raised in 1853 by Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Blackburne; and since 1799 the old colours have remained in the possession of the Starkie family. The colours bear the St. George and St. Andrew's crosses.

On Tuesday morning the members of the various troops composing the Warwickshire Yeomanry Cavalry Regiment, the annual training of which is fixed to commence at Warwick on Tuesday, the 26th inst., received notice to bring with them sufficient clothing, &c., for a three days' encampment, expected to take place in Stoneleigh Deer Park, by permission of Lord Leigh, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The object of the encampment is to afford the men some insight into military life and inure them to the inconvenience and hardships of the field. On this occasion there will be competitions in shooting and prizes for the best marksmen. Lord Warwick, colonel of the regiment, has addressed a circular to the officers and men explaining why he has thought it advisable to accept the alternative, recently offered by the War Office, of the regiment coming up for permanent duty in Warwickshire this year, instead of, as at first proposed, joining the camp at Aldershot. The cause which mainly influenced him was the extreme uncertainty of the harvest this year. The colonel also thanks the men for their readiness to take part in the proposed duty.

A court-martial has been ordered to inquire into the stranding of H.M.S. Racer.

THE TUNNEL OF THE ALPS.

The ceremonial opening of the grand railway tunnel, seven miles and a half long, which passes quite through the Graian range of the Alps, between Savoy and Piedmont, took place on Sunday last. A complete historical and descriptive account of this gigantic work, accompanied by a series of Illustrations, from sketches by our Special Artist, showing its plan and means of construction, appeared in three or four Numbers of our Journal, from Jan. 23, 1869, to Feb. 13. The description, filling altogether nearly eight columns of the paper, exclusive of the space devoted to Mr. Fell's Mont Cenis Summit Railway, was more exact and more comprehensive than any other English journal had published, and requires little alteration or addition to bring it down to the present time. It will be sufficient now to recapitulate the main statements then presented in detail, and to give some particulars of what has latterly been accomplished.

The little Kingdom of Sardinia, as it existed in 1856, comprising Piedmont, Savoy, Genoa, and the island from which the collective State was named, with an aggregate population of five millions, has the whole and sole honour of this great achievement. It is not to Italy or to France, but to the small Subalpine State that stood between them, with a population speaking many local dialects in the mountain valleys, but partaking, as a race, of one character—as robust, honest, patient, and loyal; as laborious, ingenious, and sagacious as the Scottish nation—that the merit of the work belongs. The Subalpine realm has been dissolved; Piedmont and the Genoese Riviera are provinces of the new Italian kingdom; Savoy is a province of France. But those who knew the land and the people before the political changes that began in 1859 will remember the admirable public spirit of the Piedmontese; their fidelity, courage, and diligence; the simplicity of their social and domestic life; the sincerity of their patriotism; their zeal for constitutional liberty; their eagerness to adopt civilising improvements; their intelligence, skill, and industry in all useful works. The leader of this brave little nation, and the most eminent representative of all its virtues, was the late Count Camillo di Cavour, Prime Minister of King Victor Emmanuel; a great statesman, whom history will rank among the wisest, ablest, and purest of the nineteenth century. He was the author of such reforms in the internal condition and administration of his country before 1859 as must have gained him this measure of renown, even though his famous political enterprise of liberating and uniting Italy had never been performed. Count Cavour was the author of the great Alpine tunnel opened last Monday, in so far as he was the man by whose enlightened and energetic resolution it was brought into existence.

Count Cavour had first, we believe, by the suggestion of Sir James Hudson, then British Minister at Turin, been led to consider how the railways he had made in Piedmont could be not only extended throughout the Italian Peninsula, but connected with the railways of France, for the purpose of making Italy, by the Brindisi route, the high-road between Great Britain and India. The practicability of a railway passing the Alps had indeed been discussed, in 1842, by the Savoy Chamber of Agriculture and Commerce at Chambéry. It was then proposed by a Piedmontese road contractor, Joseph Médail, of Bardonnèche, who had been meditating ten years, since 1832, on the possibility of boring through the mountain from Bardonnèche to Modane, for a common road. The Sardinian Government, in 1842, ordered surveys to be made by Signor Sismonda, a Piedmontese geologist, and M. Maus, a Belgian engineer, which resulted in the choice of the line actually taken—viz., between Le Grand Vallon and part of an adjacent mountain called Fréjus, where the Alpine barrier is of least thickness. But the design was abandoned, in consequence of the military disasters of the kingdom in 1848 and 1849, till it was revived by Count Cavour's Government, in 1856. The Minister of Public Works, Signor Paleocapa, a distinguished professor of physical science at the University of Turin, then bestowed his study on the subject; and to him, jointly with Cavour, must be ascribed the credit of this undertaking. Let not the name of Joseph Médail be forgotten, as the man who first conceived the idea of the Bardonnèche and Modane tunnel, nearly forty years ago! Surely he deserves a statue, as well as the Minister Paleocapa.

So far, we have mentioned the persons by whom the enterprise was originated and prepared. The special instrumentality by which its execution has been effected next demands our notice. The merit of inventing and applying this belongs to three men—Sommeiller, a native of the Vallée de Sixt, in Savoy; Grandis, and Grattoni, natives of Piedmont. They were fellow-students, under Professor Paleocapa, at the University of Turin, and they were sent by the Sardinian Government to learn railway engineering in Great Britain. They returned to Piedmont in 1850, when their first endeavour was to devise some modification of the atmospheric system, which they had seen in action on the Croydon and South Devon lines, to work the steep inclines of the Turin and Genoa Railway over the Appennines. It occurred to them that there would be some economy in using water power to condense the air in the tube behind the train to be propelled, instead of using a pump worked by steam power to exhaust the air in front of it. Now it happened that in 1855 Mr. Bartlett, an English engineer patented a machine for perforating rock, in mining, by a pointed iron bar, to be darted forth out of a tube like an air-gun, charged with condensed air. The object was, of course, merely to bore small holes a few inches in diameter, to be filled with gunpowder for blasting. Mr. Bartlett's machine, however, was to be worked by a steam-engine used to compress the air. Now the three young Piedmontese engineers, as we have seen, had already got at the notion of using water-power—the weight and pressure of a falling stream—to condense air in an iron tube. They saw at once that Mr. Bartlett's atmospheric borer could be most conveniently charged with its force of condensed air by their method of compression by water. This was the very instrumentality that was wanted to bore through the Alps for the proposed tunnel. They went to Paleocapa with it, and he took them to Cavour. The thing was as good as done, when Cavour's mind took it in, for he never failed to do whatever he saw might be done with advantage. He instantly provided Sommeiller with a seat in Parliament, that the engineer might explain the plan for himself. A Government bill was forthwith brought in and passed, authorising experiments to be made, at the public cost, by Sommeiller, Grandis, and Grattoni. The experiments, at San Pier d'Arena, near Genoa, were perfectly successful. A contract was made with the Victor Emmanuel Railway Company, granting a subsidy of 20,000,000*fr.* towards the cost of the work. Cavour, in that session of 1856, laid the whole scheme before Parliament, and obtained its legislative confirmation. The works were actually commenced in August, 1857, when the King attended in person. But they went on slowly during the first five or six years.

The tunnel is popularly but incorrectly called the Mont Cenis Tunnel, whereas it is fifteen miles away from Mont Cenis, to the south-west. The high road over the Mont Cenis Pass, from St. Michel, in Savoy, by Modane, Fort L'Esseillon, Lanslebourg, the Hospice, and the Grande Croix, to Susa, in Piedmont, a distance of forty-nine miles, is very indirect. Mr. Fell's climbing

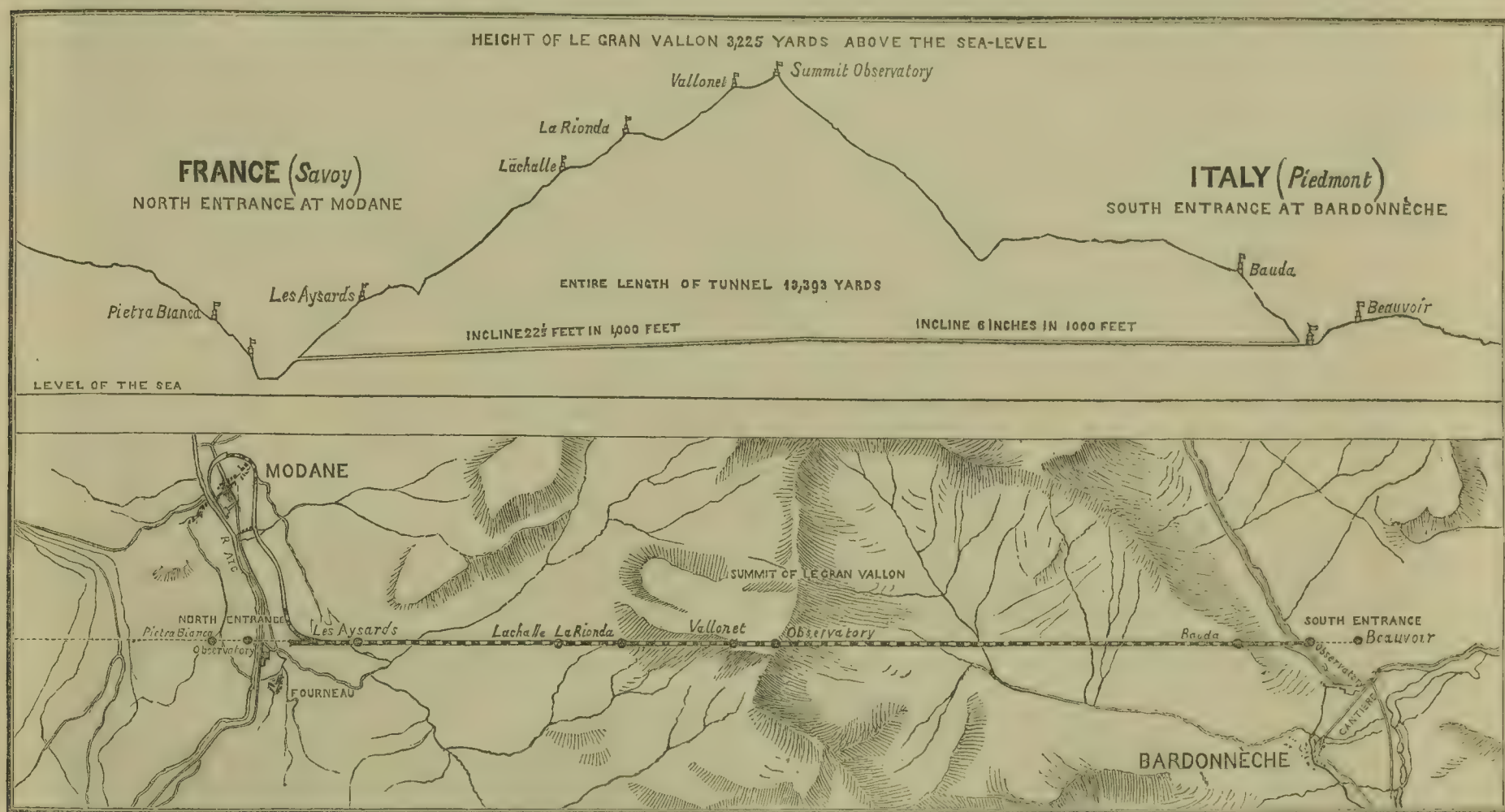
railway, laid on this high road, enabled travellers to get over the distance in four hours and a half, instead of nine hours, the usual time it occupied with a "diligence" and a dozen or fourteen horses. But the tunnel, seven miles and a half, will be traversed in forty minutes; to which, however, must be added the time for traversing the short portions of railway from St. Michel to the Savoy mouth of the tunnel, at Fourneau, near Modane; and from the Italian mouth, at Bardonnèche, to the junction with the Susa and Turin line, at Bussolino. The whole length of railroad from St. Michel to Bussolino cannot be much less than forty-eight miles; but it should be traversed in two hours, notwithstanding the steep gradients on the Savoy side, and it will be available for traffic of every kind at all seasons and in any weather. The French railway companies which own the lines in Savoy have not yet finished, as they ought to have done, the ten miles of railway on their side from the existing terminus at St. Michel to the mouth of the tunnel, but they promise to have it ready in November. On the Italian side the line from Bardonnèche to Bussolino, below Susa, a length of thirty miles, has been constructed properly, so that the tunnel is now in direct railway communication with Turin, and with all the lines in Italy, to Florence, Rome, and Naples, to Milan and Venice, and to the port of Brindisi, 700 miles distant. As soon as the French junction is made, there will be uninterrupted railway travelling from Calais to Brindisi, more than 1300 miles, along the most direct route between London and Alexandria, or between London and the Suez Canal, for our Indian overland mails and passengers to travel. This is much better, certainly, than going to embark at Marseilles for a long voyage of nearly 1700 miles to Alexandria, taking a week at sea, instead of two or three days.

Referring to the Plan engraved on this page, it will be perceived that the approach line to the Savoy mouth of the tunnel, shown at the left hand of the plan, makes a remarkable bend, passing up the valley of the Arc to Modane, then turning round and descending the same valley, parallel to its former course, to reach the mouth of the tunnel at Fourneau. This was needful to gain the requisite elevation, the tunnel being 400 ft. above the bottom of the valley, 150 ft. above the Mont Cenis road at Modane, and 3709 ft. above the sea level. Entering the tunnel, its level is found to rise with an average incline of 1 in 45, or 117 ft. 4 in. per mile, to a point just midway, 429 ft. above the height of the Savoy entrance. From this point, descending to the Italian side, the incline is very slight, about 1 in 2000, serving only to let the moisture run off the floor. The exact length is 7½ English miles and 242 yards, which is 4½ miles longer than the longest railway tunnel previously constructed in Europe, one at Lanerthe, on the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean line. The transverse section displays the outline of the mountain mass, called Le Grand Vallon, through which the tunnel is pierced. The highest point of this mountain is 9600 ft. above the sea level; but the greatest height of the mass perpendicularly over the tunnel is 5307 ft. There are, of course, no perpendicular shafts from the surface to the tunnel. The geological composition of the mass along the tunnel line is, first, a thickness of 2350 yards of schist; then 396 yards of quartz, 2954 yards of compact limestone; and the remainder, on the Italian side, is all schist, which was easier to cut than the quartz or the limestone. The dimensions of the tunnel, as excavated, are 25 ft. 3½ in. wide at the base; 26 ft. 2½ in. at the broadest part, with a semicircular top; 24 ft. 7 in. high at the Modane end, but 11½ in. higher at the

Bardonnèche end. Its roof and walls are cased with masonry; at the Bardonnèche end the vault is of brick, and the sides are of stone; at the Modane end the whole lining is of stone.

The entire work has been executed under the direction of Signor Grattoni, Commander of the Order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus, who is chief engineer. His former colleagues, Signor Grandis and M. Sommeiller, have not lived to see the completion of their great work. In subordination to Grattoni, the superintending engineer of the Modane section is Signor Copello; of the Bardonnèche portion, Signor Barelli. These gentlemen are Italians, and the work has been done by Piedmontese labourers; but the cost in money has been divided between Italy and France, amounting probably to more than six millions sterling, inclusive of the approach lines.

The excavation has been done simultaneously from both ends of the tunnel, by boring and then blasting the face of the rock. We gave some Illustrations of the process, and of the boring machinery. It is, we have remarked, in the use of air as a motive power for the perforating tools that the novelty of the Alpine tunnel operations consists. Air was compressed to six atmospheres by means of hydraulic pressure obtained from the mountain streams in the neighbourhood of the tunnel. The piercing instrument was a steel drill driven by a piston, worked itself by compressed air from a movable press. The compressed air was conveyed in a cast-iron tube of 7·84 in. inside diameter, and 39 in. thick. The tube was made in lengths of from 6 ft. to 8 ft. Safety-valves were placed in this tube, and whenever the pressure became more than six atmospheres, air escaped, and was conveyed by other tubes to the scene of operations in the middle of the mountain, and supplied the workmen with fresh air. The quantity of water consumed was 35·317 cubic feet per second



PLAN AND SECTION OF THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL.

there being a fall of 144 ft. The method of operation in order to pierce the rock was as follows:—Seven drills pierced a series of holes in the rock. These holes were about a yard in depth, 1 in. to 3 in. in diameter; only the smaller ones were filled with powder, the larger were simply made in order to diminish the resistance of the stone. These seven holes took from five to seven hours to perforate, according to the nature of the rock. When the holes had been made they were dried thoroughly by means of blasts of compressed air, and then charged. The mines were successively exploded, beginning with those in the centre of the vault. Then the fragments were cleared away in trucks. In the twenty-four hours the progress was from two yards to three yards, according to the hardness of the rock.

It was on the day after last Christmas Day that the two separate parties of engineers and workmen, boring into the mountain from opposite sides, at length met each other half-way through. There was scarcely half a yard difference in the axis lines of the two portions of the tunnel. That it should have been executed with so slight a variation, where no perpendicular shafts could be opened to the surface of the ground above, is one of the greatest triumphs of modern engineering skill. The following is an official account, by Mr. Francis Kossuth, of the method in which the true line was determined by the Italian surveyors:—"The observatories placed at the two entrances to the tunnel were used for the necessary observations, and each observatory contained an instrument constructed for the purpose. This instrument was placed on a pedestal of masonry, the top of which was covered with a horizontal slab of marble, having engraved upon its surface two intersecting lines marking a point, which was exactly in the vertical plane containing the axis of the tunnel. The instrument was formed of two supports fixed on a tripod, having a delicate screw adjustment. The telescope was similar to that of a theodolite, provided with cross webs and strongly illuminated by the light from a lantern, concentrated by a lens, and projected upon the cross webs. In using this instrument in checking the axis of the gallery at the northern entrance, for example, after having proved precisely that the vertical plane corresponding with the point of intersection of the lines upon the slab also passed through the centre of the instrument, a visual line was then conveyed to the station at Lachalle (on the mountain), and on the instrument being lowered the required number of points could be fixed in the axis of the tunnel. In executing such an operation it was

necessary that the tunnel should be free from smoke or vapour. The point of collimation was a plummet suspended from the roof of the tunnel by means of an iron rectangular frame, in one side of which a number of notches were cut, and the plummet was shifted from notch to notch, in accordance with the signals of the operator at the observatory. These signals were given to the man whose business it was to adjust the plummet by means of a telegraph or a horn. The former was found invaluable throughout all these operations. At the Bardonnèche entrance the instrument employed in setting out the axis of the tunnel was similar to the one already described, with the exception that it was mounted on a little carriage, resting on vertical columns that were erected at distances 500 metres apart in the axis of the tunnel. By the help of the carriage the theodolite was first placed on the centre line approximately. It was then brought exactly into line by a fine adjustment screw, which moved the eyepiece without shifting the carriage. In order to understand more clearly the method of operating the instrument, the mode of proceeding may be described. In setting out a prolongation of the centre line of the tunnel the instrument was placed upon the last column but one; a light was stationed upon the last column, and exactly in its centre, and 500 metres ahead, a trestle frame was placed across the tunnel. Upon the horizontal bar of this trestle several notches were cut, against which a light was placed and fixed with proper adjusting screws. The observer standing at the instrument caused the light to move upon the trestle-frame until it was brought into an exact line with the instrument and the first light, and then the centre of the light was projected with a plummet. In this way the exact centre was found. By a repetition of similar operations the vertical plane containing the axis of the tunnel was laid out by a series of plummet lines. During the intervals that elapsed between consecutive operations with the instrument the plummets were found to be sufficient for maintaining the direction in making the excavation. To maintain the proper gradients in the tunnel it was necessary at intervals to establish fixed levels, deducing them by direct levelling from standard bench marks placed at short distances from the entrances. The fixed level marks in the inside of the tunnel are made upon stone pillars placed at intervals of twenty-five metres, and to these were referred the various points in setting out the gradients."

The different signal-points and stations of observation on the sides of the mountain, Les Aysards, Lachalle, La Rionda,

on the Savoy side, Vallonet on the Fréjus Col, and Bauda and Beauvoir on the Piedmontese side, are shown in our Plan and section.

The proceedings of last Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, which were devoted to the official congratulations and popular festivities upon the occasion of the opening of the tunnel, will be related next week, when some illustrations will be given, from sketches by our Special Artist, who went to Modane and Turin by express invitation. The Italian Ministers of State, Sella, Visconti Venosta, De Vincenzi, and Castagnola; the Presidents of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies; M. Lefranc, the French Ambassador; Signor Nigra, the Italian Ambassador in France, M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the Swiss Ambassador, and other persons of distinction, were present. The tunnel had been safely and comfortably traversed by special trains on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday morning. It was found that the passage could be made in twenty-one minutes, and there was no inconvenient degree of heat, or want of air to breathe. The company were entertained with a banquet, on Sunday, in a grand pavilion erected for the purpose at Bardonnèche. In the city of Turin there were other demonstrations of joy, and the statue of Paleocapa was unveiled by the Prince of Carignan. The little town of Susa, at the foot of Mont Cenis, will henceforth lie quite out of the traveller's road; but we give a view of the place for the sake of its proximity to the Alpine tunnel, and its past historical associations.

The Mayor of Cork has had the cross of the Legion of Honour conferred upon him in recognition of his services in connection with the succour of the French wounded in the late war.

Forty-four young gentlemen have been admitted this term to the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich. Among them is a "Queen's cadet," who is allowed to enter without payment, this being the first time that the Royal prerogative of free admission has been exercised for many years past.

A presentation took place, last week, in the board-room of the York railway station, to Captain O'Brien, the late general manager. The testimonial consisted of an illuminated address and an elegant silver centrepiece, which had been subscribed for by the servants and workmen of the North-Eastern Railway Company, no single subscription being more than 1s,



OPENING OF THE MONT CENIS TUNNEL: THE TOWN OF SUSA.



HIGHLAND GAMES AT ABOYNE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

HIGHLAND GAMES AT ABOYNE.

An Illustration is given of the Highland sports and exercises of athletic skill which took place, on the 31st ult., on the Green of Aboyne, in Aberdeenshire, under the patronage of the Marquis of Huntly. Prizes were bestowed for the best performances, and the honours of the championship were also to be gained. Among Lord Huntly's tenantry the prizes for throwing the hammer, for "putting" the stone, for the hurdle-race, and for dancing were valiantly contested. The championship of bagpipe music was adjudged to his Lordship's piper, Cameron; the champion at throwing the light hammer was John George, who threw it 99 ft.; the best-dressed Highlander, in his national costume, was John McHardy; in tossing the caber, John Moir excelled all others, and John Joss in putting the heavy stone; while John Cumming was the champion at dancing Highland reels. A ball took place in the evening at the Masons' Hall. It was attended by the Marquis and Marchioness of Huntly, Mr. and Lady Mary Turner, Lord Douglas Gordon, Mr. W. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P., Mr. J. Dyer Nicol, M.P., Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson, and other guests. The room was decorated with festoons of heather from the roof and the scene was pretty, as well as gay and pleasant.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Now that the bustle and excitement of the Doncaster week are over, and we can look back calmly at the racing, there can be no doubt that it was unusually tame and uninteresting. The two-year-old events were only redeemed from utter flatness by the magnificent struggle between Bethnal Green and Onslow; and the public had so correctly weighed the chances of the small field of Leger candidates that seven out of the eight horses which were backed finished in exactly the order in which they were quoted, except that Ringwood changed places with Général. The running of Hannah and Albert Victor was in accordance with the result of the last Middle Park Plate, as the 12 lb. pull that the filly had in the weights was sure to enable her to reverse the length-and-a-quarter beating she received on that occasion; while the Criterion running was confirmed by the positions of Général and Bothwell. In fact, the Leger was a very true-run race indeed, as races almost always are when a horse, as Orator did on this occasion, makes a strong pace from the very commencement.

Thursday's card was painfully blank, for St. Vincent's easy victory on Tuesday deprived the Portland Plate of all interest, and he won it as he chose, recompensing Mr. Morgan for his disappointment with Hawthornden in this race last year. Barefoot showed that half a mile is quite as far as Fisherman can go in anything like good company; and then Cremorne, with 7 lb. extra, got safely through that T.Y.C. Sweepstakes which has been fatal to Friponnier, Blue Gown, Digby Grand, and so many favourites. This year, however, we must not call it a T.Y.C. Sweepstakes, for the distance has been changed to six furlongs, and Cremorne won in such style that he reached his old point of 6 to 1 for the Derby. The day's proceedings were brought to a close by Anton conceding Highland Fling 34 lb., and winning the Eglinton Stakes for the second time. On Friday the Park Hill Stakes was carried off by Hopbine, the third in the Oaks, from a very moderate quartet; and as Headingley, who was fourth, has won three or four good stakes this year, she must be one of the luckiest mares ever foaled. The Doncaster Cup proved two things—first, that Shannon beat Favonius and Mortemer at Goodwood on her merits; and, secondly, that Barford has quite recovered the capital form which he showed as a two-year-old. The Lambtons are not famous for their stamina, and, hoping to find out the weak spot in Shannon, Fordham sent Barford to the front the moment the flag fell, and kept him going at his best pace all the way. These tactics were nearly successful, for Hunt had to sit down and ride at the distance; but the filly answered with wonderful gameness, and won by half a length. We notice that she carried 7 st. 13 lb., which is 6 lb. more than any other three-year-old winner has ever put up. Jack Spigot unfortunately met with a slight accident, and could not run, or we fancy he would have won. The Doncaster Stakes furnished the greatest surprise of the meeting, as Field Marshal beat Ringwood, at level weights, by nearly one hundred yards. He also beat Dalnacardoch, which did not surprise us much, as he ran a good race with him at Goodwood when conceding 7 lb.; but Ringwood must have been all wrong from his exertions in the Leger.

The sales of blood stock during the week were unusually successful, and very few lots were returned unsold. There was nothing very remarkable on the first day, though some of the Yardley stud yearlings sold very well—notably a very promising colt by The Duke—Cherwell (700 gs.), and a colt by Oxford from a Van Tromp mare (600 gs.). Perhaps, however, the greatest bargain of the day was a half brother to Comet, by Cambuscan, which Mr. Christophers got for 300 gs. There were so many lots for disposal on Wednesday that two rings were required, and Mr. Pain commenced proceedings. The British Lion, a half-brother to Paris, by Lord Lyon from Daisy, was the pick of Mr. Wright's half-dozen, and Colonel Pearson gave 500 gs. for him. He is a fine colt, with great power, length, and symmetry; and we may take this opportunity of observing that Lord Lyon quite carried off the honours of the week, his stock being greatly admired by all judges. But for the grand-looking half brother to Caller Ou, by Lord Clifden, which made 1100 gs., Mr. Chaplin's seven would have made a poor average; as it was, they realised about 220 gs. apiece. On the same day Mr. Tattersall got rid of some thirty-five lots at fair prices, the premier being a half-sister to Grand Coup by Adventurer (700 gs.). Thursday, as usual, was the great day; and we never remember more successful sales; as, out of the sixty lots, only two were sent back. Mr. Sadler has lost the dam of Pretender; but he had own sisters to Ringwood and Lord Hawke, and, thanks to Sir Roger, a grand colt by Adventurer from Leah, with great quality and capital limbs, for which Mr. Padwick gave 1250 gs.: the average for six reached 368 gs. Sir Tatton Sykes's four, however, far eclipsed this, for Mr. Merry gave 950 gs. for the atrociously-named All Heart and No Peel, by Stockwell—Marigold; an own brother to Géant des Batailles, Brennus, &c., only made 50 gs. less; an own sister to Frivolity went to Matthew Dawson for 1000 gs.; and the quartet actually made the extraordinary average of 830 gs. To our mind, Mr. Cookson's ten, six of which were by Lord Lyon, did even better, as they went for about 540 gs. apiece. Beadroll, by Beadsman—Virginia (1300 gs.), was the highest-priced yearling of the ten, and, indeed, of all sold during the week; and he was well supported by Lord Marmion (1050 gs.), a half brother to Kettledrum; by the Lambton Worm (920 gs.), by Lambton—Alarum; and by Sir David (850 gs.), by Lord Lyon—Lady Louisa. The sales on Friday call for no remark.

At a meeting of the Central Nonconformist Committee, held at Birmingham, the schemes which have been issued by the Endowed Schools Commissioners were condemned as ignoring the principles of religious equality, and it was resolved to support an agitation against them.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

Once more we resume our autumnal chronicles of membership, which we began many years ago, under a title which is no longer, as it has hitherto been, exclusively our own; but which, nevertheless, by right of original invention, we still retain. It might have been supposed that gentlemen of the House of Commons who so groaned over the length of the Session, and the length of the sittings still more—who declared that speech had ceased to be silver, and silence had become refined gold—would have taken holiday from words, and rested after what may be called their indoor labours, without being thankful; for very seldom does a Parliament man ask a blessing in the vacation on what has been done in the Session. On the contrary, before the prorogation had actually taken place, extra-Parliamentary utterances began, and they have gone on since with exceptional earliness and numbers.

Amongst the earliest have appeared the members for the "three-cornered" constituency of Oxfordshire, who, probably because of their threeness, think it desirable to make an autumn circuit and to give their utterings at three different places. Already they have starred at Bicester and Thame; but, unfortunately, at both places (if a theatrical phrase will not be considered offensive) the "leading old man" has been absent, for Mr. Henley excused himself for non-attendance on the score of being knocked up by the Session, and being under the necessity of seeking the seaside, in order, as he quaintly said, "to put some starch in his old bones." No wonder; for who so early and so late, so constant in attendance, as he during the most wearisome Session ever known. But Colonel North was duly present, as débônnair as ever, and expressing his opinions with his usual air of conviction. He half apologised for being one "of the eternal Colonels" who took up so much time on the Army Bill; but, in fact, he was by no means so "eternal" as others; and though he took adequate occasion to state his views, he was neither perennial nor prolix. Curiously enough, at the very moment that he was talking at Bicester of the doubtfulness of a system which placed a civilian at the head of the Army, there was about to be given to the Army, under the auspices of that very civilian, an opportunity hardly ever before afforded to it of learning in action something of the art of war; and subsequently, at Thame, he had to admit that it was desirable to give the Army that trial, and that it was coming out of it with credit. Most people will agree with Colonel North, that it was unfortunate that the Army Bill was made a party question; but possibly some people will be apt to inquire, who made it so? His colleague, Mr. W. C. Cartwright, is the result of a decree which Mr. Disraeli sent forth to his party at the last general election, to the effect that, since minority clauses had been put (against his wish and consent) into his Reform Act they should be allowed to work, and so in all the "unicorn" county constituencies a Liberal was permitted to be returned, and Mr. Cartwright was the chosen of that party in Oxfordshire. During his Parliamentary career he has made one or two essays and has shown such quality as to justify that choice; and on the two occasions on which we are dwelling he managed a slightly difficult situation with much tact. He, so to speak, was addressing only a minority of the constituency; he had to come after the buoyant floating of Colonel North on the full tide of the favour of the majority; he had to make good a policy which his colleague had just before condemned with that round frankness which distinguishes the gallant Colonel; and it may well be said that he at once improved the occasion for his party and gave no cause of disputation to his opponents.

A recent speech of Mr. Mundella at Sheffield has, to our thinking, given shape and form to an idea which was floating about during the Session, that that honourable member was in a state of Parliamentary and party unrest. It seemed as if he were endeavouring to reconcile the following of Mr. Gladstone through his meandering course with adherence to the abstract Liberalism, almost to the height of Radicalism, which he professes—a very difficult task, no doubt, and one he could hardly have found satisfactory. And it would seem that some of his constituents had detected this oscillation; else whence came the hisses and disapprobation which were mingled with applause all through his speech? That utterance being a sort of see-saw, now approving (and, as it seemed sometimes, according to the ideas of a part of his audience, in the wrong place) and then disapproving the course of the Ministry, it might have suggested a wish that, for his own sake, he was one of its component parts, as it was so often reported last winter that he was to be, so that he might, by some means or the other, be enabled to keep straight in a political groove. However, he received a vote of thanks for his services, as it is to be supposed, from those only who did not hiss.

All unconsciously, Mr. Kinnaird has become one of the most amusing members in the House. It has been long obviously his desire that he should be a material as well as a political support to Prime Ministers. At least, he adopted a pronounced system in that direction towards Lord Palmerston, always sitting immediately behind that noble Lord when he was Premier, cheering him vigorously, and even regularly affording him physical support—that is, by giving him an arm in those walks home after the House was up, which Lord Palmerston took almost to the very last nights of his Parliamentary and natural life. For some time Mr. Kinnaird appeared to have adopted a like proceeding in regard to Mr. Gladstone; he sat near the Prime Minister, he cheered him in that beaming manner which peculiarly distinguishes the hon. member; he gave him genial advice, generally at one or two o'clock in the morning; and, on the whole, his patronage was complete. But in an evil hour Mr. Gladstone made that fearful declaration that the Pope and his position were proper matters for consideration by England; and Mr. Kinnaird, in writing, having requested an explanation of what was meant, and, as a matter of course, failed to get one—though, of course, he got an answer—a change came over his spirit; his sympathy waned; he took a seat further off from Mr. Gladstone; he began to utter ambiguous bits of advice, accompanied with many head-shakings and much plaintiveness of tone; then came solemn warnings; and at length, with the utter failure of all Scotch business last Session, his disaffection culminated, and from time to time, generally in the small hours, he delivered positive denunciations, which, from the manner of their delivery, were so droll that the House used to roar again, greeted him with pre-terminate cheers ere he spoke a word, and even Mr. Gladstone woke up to a sense of the exceedingly amusing character of the hon. gentleman's indignation. In an inter-communication with his constituents at Perth Mr. Kinnaird has contrived to give a very fair reflex of what appeared to be his most recent sentiments towards the Government, though from internal evidence it would appear that he did not produce entertainment there like that with which he was accustomed to keep the House alive. Perhaps the humour of the thing was promoted by certain associations by which his electoral audience were uninfluenced.

A feast of licensed victuallers may, on the face of it, be taken to be a jollification; and it indicates some sense of that

philosophy of the ancients which caused a death's head to be placed in the midst of a banquet, that at a festive gathering of publicans Mr. Newdegate occupied a conspicuous place. If ever there was a typically sage, grave, and by consequence sober, man, this honourable member is he. There was certainly an amusing, unconsciously amusing, side to his speech, inasmuch as, enacting the part of a good man struggling with difficulties, he had to amalgamate the good-producing principle of temperance with the doctrine necessary at the moment, that nothing ought to be done legislatively to "deprive a poor man of his beer," which, in a licensed-victualler sense, means that every facility for the acquisition of beer should be the rule. As to Mr. Bromley Davenport, he is a humorist *par sang*. He cannot open his mouth but out flies a joke; and as chairman of this joyous meeting he was most joyous, sending forth quips and cranks, and, in the fulness of his hilarity, venturing to be jocose on the Earl of Shaftesbury—a proof how his humour ran riot? All the time, however, as is generally the case with him, his fun covered much sensible, practical suggestion.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Francis Attwood, Esq., late of The Close of the Canons of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, Wilts, who died, on July 16 last, at The Close, aged seventy-three, was proved in the London Court, on the 1st inst., under £70,000 personality. The acting executors are his brother-in-law, Richard Henry Rigden, and Thomas Brodrick, power being reserved to Mrs. Attwood, the relict, also an executor, to prove hereafter. The testator has devised his freeholds to his nephew, the Rev. G. B. Lewis, and his brother-in-law, R. H. Rigden; and leaves to Mr. Lewis a further bequest of £7000, and to his niece Jane, wife of the Rev. I. I. Jacob, £10,000 in pursuance of the trusts of a deed on her marriage. The testator has left liberal legacies to his great-nephew, great-nieces, and other relatives and friends. The testator, having entered his name as a subscriber of £1000 to Bishop Hamilton's fund for the restoration of the choir of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, of which he had paid £600, directs his executors to pay the remaining £400. He bequeaths to the Governors' Benevolent Institution and the St. Paul's Home, at Fisherton Anger, each a legacy of £1000 free, to be paid within twelve months after his decease. To his wife he leaves an immediate legacy of £1000 and a life interest in the residue of his property; and upon her decease he directs the residue to be divided into four parts, leaving one fourth to his brother-in-law and one fourth to each of the following societies—viz., the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, and the Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates.

The will of Richard Dixon, Esq., late of the Marine-parade, Brighton, who died in August last, aged eighty-four, was proved in London, on the 30th of the same month, under £70,000 personality. The will was made in 1862, and a codicil July, 1870. The acting executors are Francis Beaumont Ellison, of Hob-green, near Ripley; and George Ellison, of Birkenshaw, near Leeds, power being reserved to Joseph Chamberlain, merchant, London, to prove hereafter, to whom he has left a legacy of £200, and to Mr. James Walker, of Brighton, £200. He has left his property principally amongst his wife's relations. There are the following charitable bequests, viz.:—London Missionary Society, £500; Home Missionary, Bible Society, Religious Tract Society, Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (Victoria Park), St. Giles's and St. George's (Bloomsbury) Refuges, Asylum for Idiots, and Asylum for Fatherless Children, each £200; Colonial Missions, Irish Evangelical Society, Christian Instruction Society, London City Missions, Sunday School Union, Day and Sunday Schools, Congregational and Domestic Mission, Poultry Chapel; Orphan Working School, City of London Union Ragged School, Royal Hospital for Incurables, and London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, each £100, all free of duty.

The will of William Lord, Esq., of Hawthorns, Clapham-road, who died on the 3rd ult., aged sixty-four, was proved, in London, under £30,000 personality, by John Deane, of Brixton, and Captain John Thomas Henry Butt (75th Regiment), the only son of the testator's late wife, the surviving executors and trustees, David Lord, of Jersey, the testator's brother, also an executor, having died. The will was made in 1865. To each of his executors he leaves a legacy of £250 for their trouble; to his step-son, Mr. Butt, a further legacy of £6000; and to Mrs. Isabella Boucher, widow, his step-daughter, £5000. There are several legacies to his brother, sister, nephews, nieces, and others, and to his servants; and the following charitable bequests—to the Brompton and the Victoria Park Hospitals for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, and the Warehousmen and Clerks' Schools for Orphans and Necessitous Children (Croydon), each £200. The residue of his property he divides into three parts—one to Mrs. Boucher, one to Mr. Butt, and the remaining third to Mr. and Mrs. Deane.

The will of Giuseppe Silvani, jeweller, of Brighton, was proved in London under £40,000: he has left to the Brighton Hospital £50. The will of John Dyer, of Roslin Villa, Buckhurst Hill, Essex, merchant, was proved under £10,000; and that of the late William Allen, Esq., under £70,000.

A whale was stranded at Dunbar on Sunday morning, and killed by some fishermen. It is one of the benge or white species, commonly called the shovel-mouthed whale, and measures upwards of 30 ft. from the snout to the tail.

A small Russian squadron, under the command of Vice-Admiral Possiet, with the Grand Duke Alexis on board the flagship, passed down Channel on Monday morning, and subsequently steamed into Falmouth for the purpose of coaling. The squadron left Copenhagen on the 9th inst., and is bound for New York.

Dr. Butler writes to reassure Harrow boys and their friends relative to some alarming rumours which have got about as to the sanitary condition of the neighbourhood. He says:—"Since my return to England, on Saturday night, I have made inquiries from the proper authorities, and am able to state that there is no ground whatever for any apprehension. The health of the parish during our summer holidays has been peculiarly good."

The annual meeting of the Educational Institute of Scotland was held in Edinburgh last Saturday. Mr. Alexander Smith, of Arbroath, the retiring president, delivered an address; after which Mr. Alexander Whamond, of Dalziel, was elected president for the ensuing year. On the suggestion of Mr. William Kennedy, Edinburgh, a motion was adopted to the effect that the recent Scotch Education Bill was so objectionable in some of its general features, and particularly in its proposed treatment of teachers, that the institute could not express regret at its withdrawal. In connection with a motion which was subsequently proposed with regard to the Endowed Institutions Act, some hostile animadversions were made against the Merchant Company.

A strange scene took place at an inquest held at St. George's Hospital, on Monday night, upon the body of a coachman named Goodyer, who met his death accidentally by falling from a loft. The wife of the deceased flatly refused to bury him, on the ground that since 1856 he had never contributed a shilling to her support. A second wife then turned up, and, finding that the deceased's first wife was still living, she also refused to bury him. A long dispute took place, which was terminated by the deceased's employer promising to bear the expenses of the funeral.



TENANTS OF THE EARL OF BANDON PRESENTING A GIFT TO HIS SON, LORD BERNARD.



SCENE FROM "HINKO," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.



"REHEARSAL," BY A. ROBERT,
IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

"REHEARSAL."

This is certainly one of the most humorous pictures in the International Exhibition—humorous not by force of coarse exaggeration, but simply from close and subtle observation. So truthfully has the painter rendered the monkish character, so happily has he caught the gestures and expressions of the several faces, that you cannot help fancying you actually hear the notes emitted from those practised lungs and wide-gaping or firmly-set lips. After letting the eye rest long on these brown-flecked Capuchins pouring forth their plain Gregorian or more florid choral harmonies, silence seems at last to break upon you as a surprise, so effectually has the imagination been excited. We defy our readers (however rash it may be to challenge so many at once) to look long at the group to the left taking their parts in some new chant or antiphonal responses without trying to realise the kind of voice belonging to each figure. Speaking for ourselves, at all events, we find it impossible to look for many seconds at the picture (so powerfully sympathetic is it) without trying somehow to chime in. At this very moment, incontinently, we arrest our scribbling to see if we cannot mimic the fine, full, fat notes—ripe, round, and sound, like old wine—of the basso-profondo. We ought, in strictness, to ask the printer to put in here a few semibreves low down on a bass clef, by way of helping us to a musical illustration. It must, however, suffice to say that our attempt at imitation is a failure: the basso is plainly unapproachable, and it is equally evident that he would brook no competitor, could one be found. As yet, however, let us hint, gentler reader, we have not reached the portliness and mellowness of his age. The baritone is more within our compass. But the voice of the thin young man who is taking this part is, we suspect, not quite to be depended upon. We believe that if one were to accompany him he would be now and then found to slip into the gruffest of juvenile basses. The energy of the tenor is capably depicted. Look at the ferocious knitting of his shaggy eyebrows and at the tension of the circular orifice into which he has composed his mouth for the production of a high note—that mode of delivery being, however, apt to engender a nasal twang. Very good, also, is the mild youth beyond, searing, with his fresher *timbre*, easily to the alto, in a voice probably something between a boy's treble and a man's falsetto. As we have intimated, the energy of the tenor is admirable; and, besides doing his very best, he is evidently a tenore robusto. But it is all of no avail, he cannot maintain his rightful pre-eminence. There is something wrong in the "rehearsal"—something, therefore, which threatens to mar the final performance. Perfect harmony is not attainable, it seems, even within the secluded and hallowed precincts of monastic fraternities. Where the fault lies it is easy to see—we had almost said to hear. It is to be seen by the agonised, appealing look of the leader of the choir, standing at the desk which supports the great illuminated service-books of the monastery, with his hand raised, beseeching moderation. It is also to be seen by the queer expression—half-annoyed, half-amused—of the ecclesiastic to the extreme right; and even the violoncello-player assumes a deprecatory air, as though he felt his own powerful instrument partially extinguished. The burly basso is clearly quite overpowering. The thunders which roll from the mighty cavern of his chest are more than a match for the resonant raspings echoed from the vaulted depths of the violoncello; and even the stentorian tenor sings till he is very red in the face in vain. Seated at his ease, with his fat hands complacently folded on his mountainous stomach, and with his eyes religiously fixed on the music-book, the good padre is perfectly oblivious to everything but the delight of exercising his powerful lungs to their full capacity.

M. A. Robert, the distinguished Belgian painter of this very ably-executed picture, was a pupil of the Academy of the Fine Arts at Brussels. For five years he sojourned in Italy, and became favourably known by his pictures illustrating scenes of monastic life. He returned to his native country with his picture of "Lucas Signorelli Painting his dead Son," which, with another important work from the same hand, is now in the National Musée at Brussels. Subsequently the artist has won considerable reputation as a portrait-painter; but recently he has again turned his attention to subjects similar to that we have engraved and also to other branches of genre-painting. M. Robert is a member of the Royal Academy of Belgium.

THE FARM.

Harvest operations are now all but completed, the crops everywhere being bulky, and gathered in admirable condition. Indeed, throughout the whole of the kingdom there has been only, as yet, one report of sprouted corn, and that from Lincolnshire. But for the aid of machinery, harvest might have this season extended a much longer time, for most of the crops were laid, and tedious to cut, whilst labourers were scarce, and hard to deal with. From 20s. to 30s. have in some quarters been given for reaping wheat; and on some farms, where the cutting has been let by the field or piece, the straw has been so bulky, and the reaping so difficult, that the men, even at their own price, have lost £2 to £3 harvest money, compared with former years. Unfortunately, no adequate return will be realised, for on thrashing the yield is found to be light and under average. Much of the crop this year is spring wheat; the severe frosts in winter so cut up the corn sown in the autumn, that many fields were ploughed up and re-sown. The spring was cold and ungenial, and the land in places became too light and friable; wheat found in the loose soil no good seed bed, and the thin and weakly plant encouraged the growth of poppies and weeds. The summer was wet, cool showers were followed occasionally with heat; when the weather fairly set in warm the straw shot up amazingly, and, being so heavy, was soon laid by the showers which fell in June and July, and little, if any, got up again. These rains stimulated the young clovers, and they grew beyond the white crops, so that much of the barley-straw when dried is this year stained and discoloured. Oats and barley are, however, better crops than wheat, and are up to the growth of former years, both in quantity and quality. Beans, which promised so well, are variable, but generally better than a month ago seemed possible. Of roots there is an admirable prospect of abundant crops; even the mangold, which lacked warmth in May and June, has swelled out and is still growing.

The reports of the potato crop are unfavourable, the earlier sorts in gardens and allotments having almost rotted away. The crop, nevertheless, is found to be very heavy, and there is an opinion that the continual accounts of the disease are somewhat overdrawn. The *Irish Farmers' Gazette* considers, from the reports which continually come to hand, that the prospects are not so gloomy as the public have been led to suppose; and in the Lothians of Scotland the crop in many fields looks well, but in the gardens not so healthy. Disastrous as the last three seasons have been for many farmers, the high price of produce is at last making some return. Dairy produce, especially butter, ranges very high, making in many country districts 1s. 6d. per lb. Beef and mutton, and even store stock, appear every week to become more

scarce and dear, and, with the growing industrial prosperity of the country, may probably still further advance in value.

The first sale of the Irish Ram-Breeders' Association, at Portlannington, appears to have gone off well. Mr. T. Robertson's twenty Border Leicesters averaged £12 5s., the highest price being 24 gs. The sale of the late Mr. Adkins's flock of Milcote Downs attracted many eminent sheep-breeders. The flock, bred from the best Cotswolds and Hampshire Downs, was of a distinct character, and in great repute throughout Warwickshire. Twenty-eight rams averaged £11 7s., Messrs. Howard, of Bedford, and Humphries, of Pershore, taking the best pens of ewes, which averaged 72s. Some of the ewe lambs fetched 123s., and wether lambs 56s. The small herd of shorthorns left is to be sold privately. The Cotswold-hill breeders have had an exciting time; at Mr. Lane's sale Mr. Brown, of Norfolk, and Mr. Swannick, of Cirencester, bid for some ewes until the latter obtained them at £17 10s. each. The late Sir John Rolt's sheep sold at good prices, the ewes averaging 67s. and the ram lambs £5 13s. 6d. Three shearing weathers preparing for show at made 190s. each. The horses were excellent, one of them making 71 gs., and a pair of cart-horses realised 100 gs. The thirty-six shorthorns averaged £41, Lord Fitzhardinge taking Dora (240 gs.), Bracelet 7th (60 gs.), and most of the best lots to Berkeley. The young bull Duke of Fussbox, a 200-gs. purchase in the spring at Kingscote, went (low in condition) for 105 gs. to Sir W. C. Trevelyan.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Boodle, R. G., Curate of Mells, to be Vicar of Clotford.
Conor, J. R., of St. Simon's, Liverpool; Vicar of Shifnal, Shropshire.
Guest, T. H.; Rector of St. Mark's, City-road, Hulme.
Hammersley, John; Rector of Geddington, Suffolk.
Hiderton, Thomas, Vicar of Felton; Rector of Ilderton.
Jones, Edward Henry, Curate of Wells; Vicar of Stogumber, Somerset.
McClean, D. S., Vicar of Chasetown; Rector of Norwood, Middlesex.
Mount, Francis John; Vicar of Beddington, near Lewes.
Moore, J. H., Vicar of Clotford; Rector of Whitley.
Seaton, J. Montague; Vicar of Chasetown, Staffordshire.
Trevor, George; Rector of Beauford, in the East Riding.
Turnbull, John; Rector of Ewell, near Dover.
Vandermeulen, G. A.; Rector of Little Langford, near Heytesbury.
White, R. A., Curate of St. Michael's, Whitby; Vicar of West Tighmouth.
Workman, Albert; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Birmingham.

The Temple Church will be reopened for Divine service on Sunday, Oct. 1.

The Bishop of St. David's has appointed the Rev. T. Thomas, M.A., Jesus College, Oxon, Curate of Ystalyfera, the Inspector in Religious Knowledge in his diocese.

The Rev. R. H. Morris, M.A., Principal of the South Wales Training College, has been appointed secretary to the Diocesan Board of Education, in the room of the Rev. Canon Reed, who resigned after many years' able service.

The Lincoln Diocesan Synod was held, on Wednesday, in the Chapter House of Lincoln Cathedral, which was specially fitted up for the occasion. The Bishop presided, and there were about 500 of the clergy present.

Last Saturday afternoon the Bishop of Manchester took part in a harvest thanksgiving, at Christ Church, Fulwood, near Preston, and administered the rite of confirmation to a number of young persons.

The Rev. F. N. Lett, missionary in Buenos Ayres under the South American Missionary Society, has been presented with a purse containing £800, and an address signed by the whole British community of Buenos Ayres, as a testimonial for services rendered during the recent plague of yellow fever.

South Hill, the mother church of Callington, Cornwall, having been restored by Mr. J. D. Sedding, architect, at a cost of £1200, was recently reopened, when sermons were preached by the Bishop of Exeter and the Rev. C. T. Wilkinson, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Plymouth.

Harvest thanksgiving services at Romsey were held, a few days ago, in the Abbey Church, and, after the conclusion of the service, the Hon. Mrs. Cowper-Temple laid the foundation-stone of a boys' national school. Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P., addressed the assembly.

The committee of the Smyth Testimonial Fund have paid over to Dr. Smyth the sum accruing from the late subscription, amounting to £253, all expenses defrayed, and reiterated to him their deep sense of obligation for the valuable and devoted services rendered by him to his suffering fellow-countrymen during the sieges of Paris.

A beautiful monument was last week erected at the east end of the south aisle of Trentham church, Staffordshire, in memory of the late Duchess of Sutherland, who departed this life on Oct. 27, 1868. It is the work of Mr. Noble, and consists of a full-length figure reclining, between life and death, on the tomb as its final resting-place.

The Bishop of London has given notice to the clergy and churchwardens of his diocese that he will commence his primary visitation on Monday, Nov. 13. On that day the clergy and churchwardens of several parishes will attend, and a similar course will be pursued on the Tuesday and Wednesday following. On Thursday there will be full service, with a sermon, and on Friday, the 17th, the Bishop will deliver his charge.

The death is announced of the Rev. Thomas James Judkin, one of the oldest clergymen of the diocese of London. In 1828 he was appointed to the incumbency of Somers Town Chapel, St. Pancras, which he held for forty years. He was the author of several theological and poetical works, and died at the age of eighty-three. The death of the Rev. J. O. Zillwood, Rector of Compton, aged eighty-six, is also announced.

Three ornamental sedilia have been presented by J. T. Mackenzie, of Kintail, for Inverness Cathedral, at a cost of £100; and Colonel and Mrs. Learmouth have presented a reproduction, with some slight changes, in white marble, of the font at the Church of Our Lady in Copenhagen, the work of the Danish sculptor Thorwaldsen. It consists of an angel kneeling and resting her knee on the font, which is formed of a sculptured shell. The cost is £340.

The new Church of All Saints, at Yeovil Marsh, was opened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on the 20th ult. It has been erected at the expense of Mr. George Bullock, of East Coker, and is intended as a chapel-of-ease to the parish church of Yeovil. Mr. Bullock also gave the ground, and has endowed the church with £1000 in addition to a building fund of £197, and provided a handsome harmonium. The church will accommodate about 160 persons, and was designed by Mr. C. Benson.

On the 31st ult. a new church was consecrated at Apsley End, Hemel Hempstead, by the Bishop of Rochester. The entire cost of the building, nearly £7000, has been defrayed mainly by Mr. C. Longman, Sheriff for the county, aided by his partners in the firm of Dickinson and Co.—namely, Messrs. F. P. Barlow, J. Evans, and J. Dickinson. The organ, by Hill, was given by Mr. A. H. Longman; the communion-plate by Mr. J. Moore; the lectern by Mr. J. Clarke, the architect;

the alms-dishes by the Rev. H. W. Hodgson, Vicar of one of the four parishes out of which the district is composed; and the altar-cloth by Mesdames A. Longman and J. Evans, and Miss Forster, worked by them from Mr. Clarke's designs.

The beautiful church of Beer Ferrers, Devon, at the confluence of the Tamar and Tavy, was reopened on Wednesday week, after a restoration by Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn, architect. The building, which is one of the most elegant in the diocese, retains a more than usual proportion of its original Decorated work, besides interesting relics and monuments in the original architecture of the early part of the fourteenth century. All the windows have been filled with stained glass—that over the altar with the original materials, which for forty years past have been kept in a chest for safety. The Bishop of Exeter was the preacher at both services. The restoration, including a new organ by Nicholson, has cost some £1600, of which £200 has yet to be raised.

The opening of the new chancel of the Church of the Holy Nativity, Knowle, took place on the 14th inst. The chancel is a very attractive-looking piece of work, the style reminding a spectator of an Eastern temple. It is of the Byzantine school of architecture, and is the only one of the kind in Bristol. The apse is semicircular, with a domed roof, 30 ft. in diameter, of cement concrete. At present this dome is coloured blue, but eventually it will be painted, the subject being the Ascension. The altar is a fine production of inlaid wood, and over it is a beautiful canopy of alabaster and marble, surmounted with exquisitely-carved figures, the whole supported by pillars of marble and alabaster, the capitals of which will be richly carved. The panels round the chancel are to be filled in with paintings, and "the stations of the cross" will be carved in bas-reliefs around the church. The floors are laid with encaustic tiles. The cost has been about £2600. It is hoped soon to remove the present temporary wooden nave, and complete the building. The *Bristol Times* states that a lady of Clifton has promised a tower and a peal of bells at her own expense when the remainder of the work is completed.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The Rev. Dr. Archdall-Gratwicke, Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, died on Saturday afternoon, at Southampton. He had held the office thirty-six years. The death of Mr. John Goodrich, M.A., formerly Fellow of Trinity College, and a distinguished graduate of the early part of this century, is also announced.

Among the forty-four recent admissions to the Woolwich Academy is that of the first "Queen's Cadet," who enters free. Dr. Rutherford, for many years Mathematical Master at the Academy, and the author of several works on mathematics, died on Saturday, aged seventy-three.

On the 13th, the examination for a Vice-President's scholarship at Forest School, Walthamstow, terminated in favour of Childs, educated at St. John's Foundation School, Clapton. May, aged sixteen, educated at the Rev. W. Gascoigne's, Spondon House, was second out of nine candidates, and has a Vice-President's (Lord Nelson's) nomination awarded to him on account of his excellent examination.

Mr. J. R. Burton, B.A., Vice-Master of the Bedford County School, has been elected Head Master of the Grammar School of King James I., Bewdley, Worcestershire.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The new railway connecting Blackheath and Greenwich with the metropolitan extension line of the Chatham and Dover Company was opened on Monday.

We are informed that Mr. Harry Leach has been requested by the Thames Shipping Inspection Committee to sketch out a system of sanitary surveillance of the Port of London, in accordance with the recommendations of the Privy Council.

The programme for the new term of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond-street, has been issued. It comprises elementary and advanced classes in every branch of study. The Principal, the Rev. Professor Maurice, will address the students at the opening of the term on the 2nd proximo.

A meeting, attended by about 2000 persons, was held, on Blackheath, on Saturday evening, at which resolutions were passed condemning the proceedings taken by the Pook family against Mr. Farrah, and a collection was made in aid of the defence fund. During the proceedings Mr. Farrah was robbed of a gold watch.

At the annual meeting of the friends and supporters of the Stockwell Orphanage, of which institution the Rev. C. H. Spurgeon is president, held on Wednesday evening, it was stated that the number of boys now in the homes is 200, but that accommodation can be provided for 230. There is a balance of £23,608 to the credit of the endowment fund.

Saturday last witnessed the commencement of the Jewish new year, A.M. 5632, a festival which was kept on their Sabbath and on Sunday by every member of the Hebrew faith. The London synagogues were crowded on Sunday with worshippers, many of whom remained from the beginning of the new year's morning service at six a.m. until its termination at noon. It was the preparation feast for the Day of Atonement—the great Jewish fast day, which falls on the 25th inst.

Sanitary matters in the City occupied the Commissioners of Sewers for a considerable time on Tuesday. Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of health, reported that in the markets and slaughter-houses 7922 lb. of beef had been seized within the last fortnight as unfit for human food and destroyed. Included in this large quantity were fifty-three sheep, eleven pigs, three calves, twenty-two quarters of beef, and 368 joints of meat. 1213 lb. of it was diseased, 6182 lb. was putrid, and 527 lb. came from animals that had died from accident or disease.

The felt-works and factory belonging to Messrs. McLean, at Lamb's-buildings, near Whitecross-street, were nearly destroyed by fire on Monday. The Swan Inn, in Bridge-street, Fulham, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. The fire broke out in the cellars, but its origin is unknown. A fire took place on Sunday on board the Scotch steamer Danube, lying off the West India Docks, but the damage was confined to the destruction of a quantity of coal and some injury to the deck and the main-hold cargo. Twelve fires took place in the metropolitan district in the twenty hours ending at six o'clock on Wednesday morning.

At a meeting of the Common Council, on Thursday week, the Court took into consideration a report from the markets committee with reference to the offer of Lady Burdett-Coutts to place Columbia Market under the care of the Corporation. The committee, after conferring with the representatives of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, and fully considering the subject, were of opinion that the Court should accept the offer of her Ladyship to convey the market to the Corporation, who should undertake the management of it, and use their best endeavours

to carry it out successfully as a market for the supply of food for the poorer classes of the inhabitants of the metropolis, upon the clear and distinct understanding that if, after a trial of ten years, the Corporation found that the market could not be successfully maintained, the Corporation should be at liberty to appropriate the property to some other object approaching as nearly as might be to the original intention of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, such object to be settled by agreement between the Corporation and her Ladyship or her representatives. The report was unanimously adopted.—A number of miscellaneous subjects occupied the attention of the Common Court on Wednesday. It was incidentally stated that the new foreign cattle market at Deptford would be completed on Dec. 15 next, and also that the coal dues this year had increased in the ratio of £35,000 as compared with last year. A vote of condolence with the family of the late Dr. Mortimer, Head Master of the City of London School, was passed. An equestrian statue of the Prince Consort, valued at £2000, has been accepted.

VERDERERS' COURT, EPPING FOREST.

For the first time since 1848, a Court of Verderers for Epping Forest was held last Saturday, at the Castle Hotel, Woodford. The stand which has been made against inclosures and encroachments on the forest for some time has resulted in bringing about the revival of this ancient court, which has been long in abeyance; and, the proper number of verderers having been recently completed in consequence of a requisition of the freeholders, a court of "attachment" was called, whereat all forest officers were summoned to attend, "as well as such of the freeholders as might have complaints to make in regard to trespass on the rights of the Queen and all her Majesty's subjects, both rich and poor, within this ancient Royal forest, who were there to be heard in open court as heretofore." At twelve o'clock the verderers, comprising Colonel Palmer, Sir Antonio Brady, Mr. Alderman Thomas White, and Mr. George Edward Wythes, took their seats, and a large number of persons interested were in attendance. Amongst them were a deputation from the Corporation of London, comprising Mr. Deputy Stapleton, Mr. Deputy Butcher, Mr. Deputy Bedford, Mr. Bengough, the City Solicitor, Mr. Nelson, and Mr. Littell representing the Town Clerk. An association which has been established for resisting encroachments on the forest, and called the Forest Fund, was represented by Mr. Tindal Atkinson, barrister; Mr. Daniel, solicitor; and Mr. Smith, honorary secretary.

Proceeding with the regular business of the court, the list of master keepers, purlieu rangers, and under keepers was called. No one answered to the first-named offices, and it was stated that most, if not all of them, had been long dead, and their places not filled up. To the call for under keepers, Robert Runding, a hale old man, answered, and advanced to the table amidst laughter and cheers, caused by the fact that at last one out of a long list had responded to his name. He tendered a "presentment," which was to the effect that Mr. William Bulkeley Glasse, Q.C., of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr. Collier Bristowe, of Bedford-row, as lords of the manor of Woodford, had, at different periods within the last twenty years, inclosed above 220 acres of the forest in and about Woodford, and erected buildings thereon. As "reeve," he also made a presentment that few cattle were, owing to the inclosures, enabled to be placed on the waste land, the rights of the commoners being thus curtailed. He stated that there were only five brace of deer at present in the forest.

Thomas Longhman, under keeper at Loughton, "presented" that Mr. Robert West, of Hull Dare, lord of the manor of Theydon-Bois, in the forest at Loughton, had at various times inclosed 400 acres of land; the Rev. J. Whittaker Maitland, lord of the manor of Loughton, had in eight years inclosed 1000 acres, besides 300 which he had sold, and had cut down trees. A long list of persons, 121 in number, who had made inclosures, including those of the Bishop of Salisbury, the Rev. W. Watson, Messrs. Ind, Coope, and Co., of Romford, was contained in the presentment, the number of acres exceeding 1700. In one case trees were cut down to make charcoal.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson, on behalf of two freeholders, made like presentments, and took the opportunity of saying that what the freeholders desired was that the obvious intention of the Legislature should be carried out—namely, the preservation of Epping Forest, as it is, for the public. Under an Act of last Session Commissioners were appointed to frame a scheme with this object, and unless the Court of Verderers exercised its authority before the scheme could be prepared and approved by Parliament, there would be no forest left.

After several similar presentments, Mr. Metcalfe, solicitor to the lords of the manor of Loughton, claimed, in fairness, to be heard on their behalf, and stated that the inclosures which had been mentioned were not mere arbitrary encroachments, but had been obtained by agreement between the lords of the manor and the freeholders, and compensation paid. The right to do what had been done could be settled in a court of law; but what he could say now was that both the rights of the Crown to "vert and venison," and those of the commoners, had been duly purchased and paid for.

Mr. Nelson, City solicitor, said that what was certain was that the Rev. J. Whittaker Maitland had inclosed 1300 acres of land in the forest which had been open since the Conquest.

Mr. Collier Bristowe, for Lord Cowley, observed that it was not intended to interfere with the public, and it was never proposed to inclose Woodford-green, as had been alleged. Lord Cowley had parted with some land to the Wanstead local board of health, which was included in one of the presentments, and which had not been paid for. The village green it was intended to keep open for purposes of recreation; but it had been entered in by the local board, and not by Lord Cowley, who would enter into any arrangement to preserve Wanstead Flats and Woodford-green as open spaces for public recreation.

Mr. Nelson stated that Lord Cowley had handed over eight acres to the local board, and inclosed 534 for himself.

Mr. Saville, on behalf of Admiral Sotheby, said that that gentleman claimed the trees alluded to at High Beech as his own property; had marked them for cutting down, and meant to do it. The lord of the manor of Chigwell always had the right to inclose with the consent of the copyholders and commoners, and the public, so called, had no rights whatever.

Mr. Deputy Bedford protested against what had been said in regard to Lord Cowley's rights, and still more strongly against the sentiments expressed by Mr. Saville. It was monstrous to assert that the public had no right to the enjoyment of Epping Forest. The Corporation of London had taken up the matter on behalf of the public, and would fight it out.

Mr. Tindal Atkinson said that it was now clear what was intended to be done—namely, to inclose and cut down trees as fast as possible before the Commissioners under the recent Act could frame their scheme; and he called on the Verderers' Court to interfere.

Colonel Palmer stated that the Court had full powers and would exercise them. The Verderers would consider the "presentments," view the places mentioned, and give their decision at the next meeting of the Court on Oct. 26.

THE NEW LAW COURTS.

Upon no question of taste within our recollection has the public pronounced an opinion (so far as it has had an opportunity of forming one) with so much unanimity as with regard to Mr. Street's "amended design" for the New Law Courts. Judges, both professional and amateur, whose competency and impartiality cannot fairly be called in question, although their predilections may be entirely opposed—extreme Gothicists no less than lovers of the Classic and Italian styles—unite in condemning the design as devoid of the qualities most essential in a great public building.

The site which has been selected is a noble one, if inferior to the Thames Embankment. It may, however, make up in convenience what it loses in architectural effect. The site, we say, is still a noble one, and it is also one of vast extent. The building to be erected on it is to serve a single purpose—to stand for future ages as an Imperial Palace of Justice. A building for such a purpose should therefore occupy every foot of the ground in undivisible, harmonious unity. This is the initial requirement. Every foot of ground not occupied so as to unite with and aggrandise the effect of the one great mass of the whole edifice is wasted; and by so much is the most splendid architectural opportunity of our generation sacrificed. This impression of unity can only be attained by comprehensive co-dependence of all the parts, by symmetry of arrangement, by balance of masses, if there be more than one, and if there be a leading mass, with minor ones, they must echo each other; details must possess congruity of character in their respective kinds throughout; and in so large a building there must necessarily be much repetition, uniformity—"monotony," if you will, for that is the chief element of sublimity. It is an utter mistake (though very prevalent in our day, and productive of countless absurdities) to suppose that these were not the principles observed in all the finest works of the Mediæval architects no less than in those of their Classic forerunners or Italian successors. These principles are as evident in the pillars, buttresses, and pinnacles of Cologne Cathedral as in the columns of the Parthenon; in the nave and aisles of Westminster Abbey, as in the corresponding parts of St. Peter's; and they are no less apparent in those noble townhalls of Belgium and Italy, which present such admirable models of secular Gothic. Moreover, in a Palace of Justice we look for adaptation to purpose by severe purity of form, as well as unity of connection, together with simplicity and majesty of character, and the exclusion of unnecessary or unmeaning details.

In all these essential requirements Mr. Street has lamentably failed. His design has a certain picturesqueness of disposition and sky line, which, however, it derives from its inappropriate incongruity. His details are beautiful in themselves, but of unsuitable ecclesiastical character; every part of his Strand front is overloaded with them, and they are thrown away on bad forms. His Law Courts would appear to have been made up from a number of designs for separate buildings, each treated differently—indeed, with scarcely two windows, gables, towers, pinnacles, or ornaments alike—here a hall, there a church, next a school, then a house or convent; and the whole put together without balance or connection. There are little bits of everything, and the chaos of their juxtaposition, so far from conveying the idea of Law Courts, resembles nothing so much as an overgrown monastery, the accretion of successive generations, every addition and detail the work of independent architects from various parts of Europe, each vying with his predecessor to indulge some new whim, to introduce some new peculiarity. If the building were to be carried out it would serve as a museum of Continental mediæval fragments: but that is not exactly what is required for a Palace of Justice.

This unfortunate result is not more than what, from the first, we have said was to be expected from Mr. Street's tastes and antecedents. The ecclesiastical character of the design is accounted for by the architect's previous practice having been mainly confined to church building for the High Church movement; and the multiplicity of heterogeneous details is scarcely surprising from one who has measured and drawn so many Continental examples of Gothic ornament—practice better calculated to sharpen the faculty of archaeological discrimination than develop an original power of designing the more essential elements of a great structure. Probably Mr. Street never attempted to grasp the idea of one stately building composed of innumerable parts, yet all of them related in their object, and therefore requiring to be grouped in harmonious unity.

We need not, however, dwell on shortcomings upon which all are agreed. The question is, what is to be done? It is mortifying, of course, to have no better return from so much competition, discussion, shifting of sites, modification of plans, and costly delay. Yet, after waiting so many years for our Law Courts, a little longer delay will be of comparatively slight consequence. The project need not, indeed, be long retarded, if at all, for much has to be done to clear the ground before proceeding to lay the foundations. But considerations of far greater importance would be outweighed by the alternative of executing the design above described. We have reason to believe that this alternative will not be finally adopted till the meeting of Parliament, when we are of opinion that the whole question may fairly be reopened. Mr. Street was awarded the first premium in the competition at Lincoln's Inn for, be it remembered, a very different design. The requirements for the Law Courts have since been so materially reduced and modified that the result of that competition was practically annulled, otherwise an amended design would not have been necessary; and if any obligation, expressed or implied, to employ Mr. Street before existed, it was thereby virtually cancelled. If, indeed, the Wellington Monument competition had been referred to as a precedent, the First Commissioner of Works might have engaged some architect other than the winner of the first premium, even supposing the requirements in the present instance to have remained the same.

The circumstances of the case now to be met are, however, very different, seeing that the amended design for the new building has never been in competition. It has received neither public nor official approval. Above all, neither the new design nor the commission for it has been discussed in Parliament, for it was placed in the Commons' library so late in the session that the pressure of other delayed public business prevented it being brought forward for debate. One thing is certain, viz.—that the amended design can never be altered so as to render it acceptable. Sir Edward Cust has suggested that a Commission of Taste should be appointed, and that this commission should be required to insist upon Mr. Street's present design being unequivocally cancelled, but that that gentleman should be retained to prepare yet another design under their supervision and control. But it is probable that an architect having once prepared a design radically wrong could so completely divest himself of all his mistaken ideas as immediately to conceive a design essentially different and radically right? Mr. Street should, of course, be generously treated; but to us the safest course appears to be to invite a second competition.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

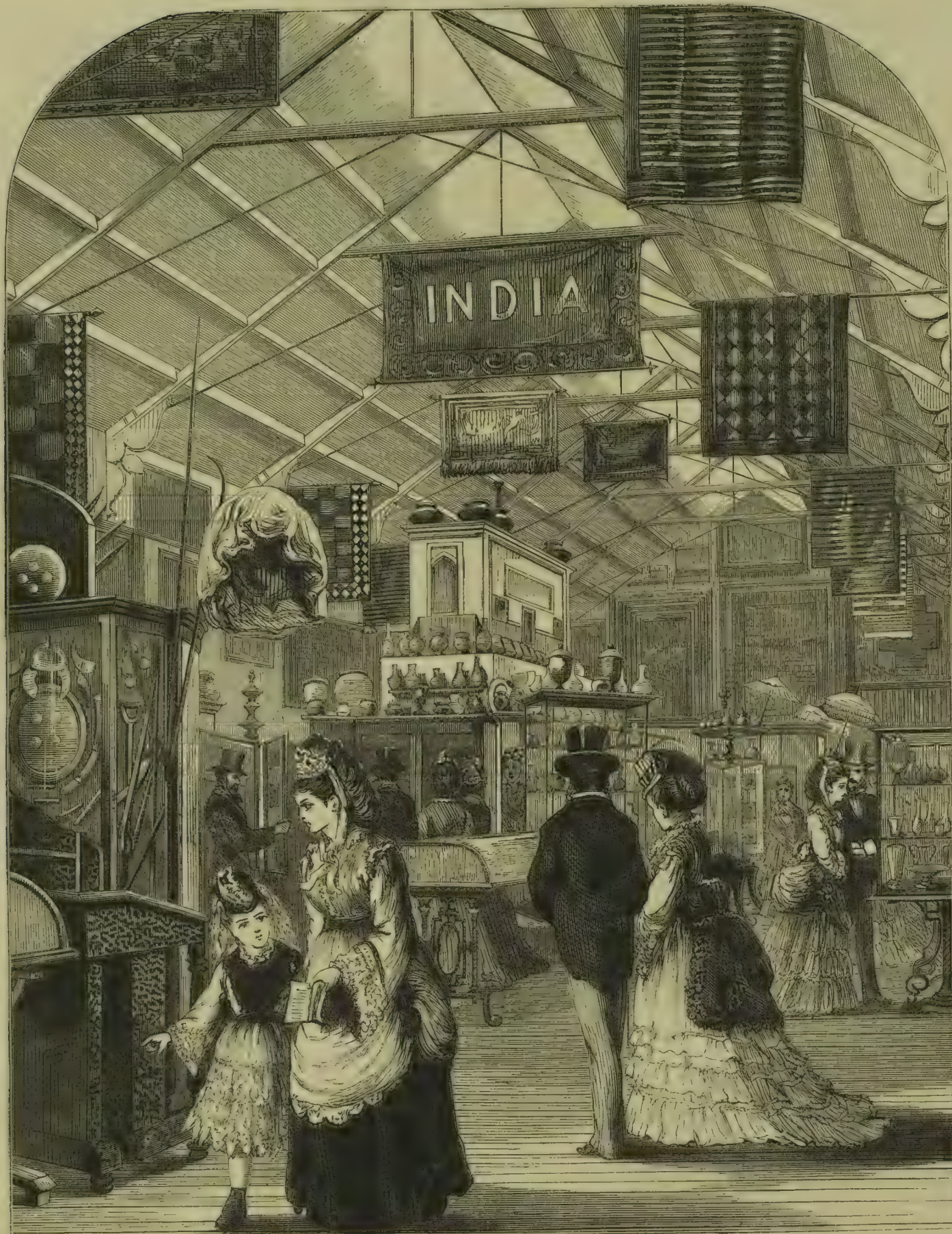
The Indian Court, or Gallery, at the Exhibition, which occupies a temporary building next the French Galleries, at the south-east corner of the great quadrangle at South Kensington, was described two months ago in our pages; but the illustration we now give of its aspect and of the visitors passing its tables and show-stands, with the curious and beautiful objects there displayed, will not be published too late, for some days yet remain before the Exhibition is to be closed. The most valuable portion of the Indian wares here presented to view, for the purpose of instruction in the arts and manufactures, must be the specimens of exquisite ornamental design, and of delicate, yet strong and substantial, workmanship in the textile fabrics. This department of Indian industry, the superior excellence of which, in some respects, must be acknowledged by all European nations, was still more completely illustrated, a year and a half since, in the special exhibition at the India Government Office, described by us at the time. But there is enough of that kind in the South Kensington Exhibition; a splendid collection of embroidered velvets, satins, and gossamer muslins; of kincobs, gleaming with silver and gold; of cloths in which the brightest colours of nature, the richest hues of floral blossom, and rays of the most lustrous gems are disposed in the most graceful shapes that fancy can devise. Next in attraction stand the inlaid works of ivory, fine woods, metals, and precious stones: the engraved steel weapons and tools; the carvings and mouldings of different materials, the plate, the porcelain, and various kinds of jewels, toys, and trinkets, many of which are highly amusing as well as very pretty. Miniature portraits and landscapes, water-colour drawings, and photographs are to be found also in the Indian Court. Few candid and thoughtful persons will look at its manifold contents without forming a better opinion than they had before of the talents of our Asiatic fellow-subjects, and feeling an increased desire to promote their welfare. The people whose minds and hands produce such an ingenious diversity of beautiful things for human use and enjoyment are not to be called "niggers"—a term of ignorant and arrogant contempt which is too often heard from the mouths of Englishmen, even those who have lived in Bombay and Calcutta, but who return no wiser from their travels in the East.

THE RIGHI MOUNTAIN RAILWAY.

The Righi Mountain, in the Canton of Schwyz, though of moderate elevation, commands a magnificent view of the Lake of Lucerne, the shores of Uri and Unterwalden, and the Bernese Alps in the distance. It is a particularly good station for seeing the glorious effect of sunrise upon the snow-covered heights of the distant Alps; for which purpose accommodation is provided for tourists in a comfortable hotel not far below the summit. But where a lodging and boarding house for travellers has been erected, if this be much frequented in each successive season, a railway is apt to be desired; and, in spite of the steep ascent, a railway has been constructed from the plain beneath to the hotel of the Righi. The perfect success, as a mechanical contrivance, though not as a financial speculation, of Mr. Fell's Summit Railway over Mont Cenis, with which our readers are well acquainted, had proved the feasibility of making a locomotive engine climb almost any incline, by grasping a raised centre rail, between the two ordinary rails upon which each pair of driving-wheels impinge. In Mr. Fell's railway the raised centre rail is held fast and pinched, as it were, by a pair of horizontal wheels under the belly of the locomotive; but on the Righi railroad, which is twice as steep as that of Mont Cenis, the centre rail and the centre wheel hold each other by cogs. The length of the Righi railroad is seven miles, from a place called Vitznau, on the shore of the Lake of Lucerne, to Staf-felhöhe, far up the mountain, the only intermediate station being Kaltbad. The line was opened for traffic at Midsummer, and has continued in good working order. The whole journey up is performed in an hour and a quarter, and the fare charged is 5s., and half price for the journey down. The train consists only of the engine and a single carriage, which is not drawn but pushed by the engine. The carriage is built as lightly as is consistent with sufficient strength to carry fifty-four passengers, seated in nine rows facing the engine. This propels the carriage up the incline, which is, taking the average slope, an ascent of 1 in 7. The officials are careful not to issue a single ticket beyond the number of seats; and a smaller carriage, to contain thirty, follows in fifteen minutes, with another engine, to carry up the remaining passengers. There are four excursions up daily, and the same down. The carriages are open, with a roof to shade from the sun. The company have three of the larger carriages and two of the smaller, and three engines. Each passenger-carriage having four wheels, a cog-wheel is added to one of the axles, which, of course, divides the pressure of the weight on the openings in the centre rail which receives the cogs. The utmost caution is observed; the speed downward is not greater than that of the ascent. Very powerful brakes are acted upon by steam. There are seven men, having each a mile in charge, and they walk or run before the carriage and see that no obstruction from falling stones or otherwise exists to cause accident. The iron bridge is unusually slight in appearance, but it has been sufficiently tested. The speed is slow over the bridge. With regard to the construction of this railroad it may be stated that the transverse sleepers are 6 in. wide by 4 in.; the ordinary rails are bolted to these sleepers, which are 2 ft. apart, and at 6 in. outside the metal rails longitudinal beams 6 in. by 6 in. are bolted to the sleepers; in the centre a metal rail is firmly bolted, in which there are openings to receive the cogs of the centre wheel of the engine. This centre wheel of the locomotive is made to revolve with the axle, the steam-power being applied to a cog-wheel on each side, at an equal distance from the ordinary wheels and from the centre one above described. The brakes are applied to the four ordinary wheels, which are like the wheels of any other carriage, and are about 2 ft. 6 in. in diameter. The boiler and furnace are not placed horizontally, as is usual, but stand upright, having, while on a level, a considerable incline forward. When ascending the mountain the boiler is consequently quite perpendicular, and the floor of the tender is perfectly level—the tender and engine being in one, and supported by the four small wheels, which have been described as of an ordinary character. The steam-boat plying between Lucerne and Fluelen stops at Vitznau, the lower station of the Righi Railway.

A park, which has been provided at a cost of about £18,000, was thrown open to the public at Dundee on Wednesday. The Earl of Dalhousie took part in the proceedings, and planted a tree commemorative of the event, as did also the Provost.

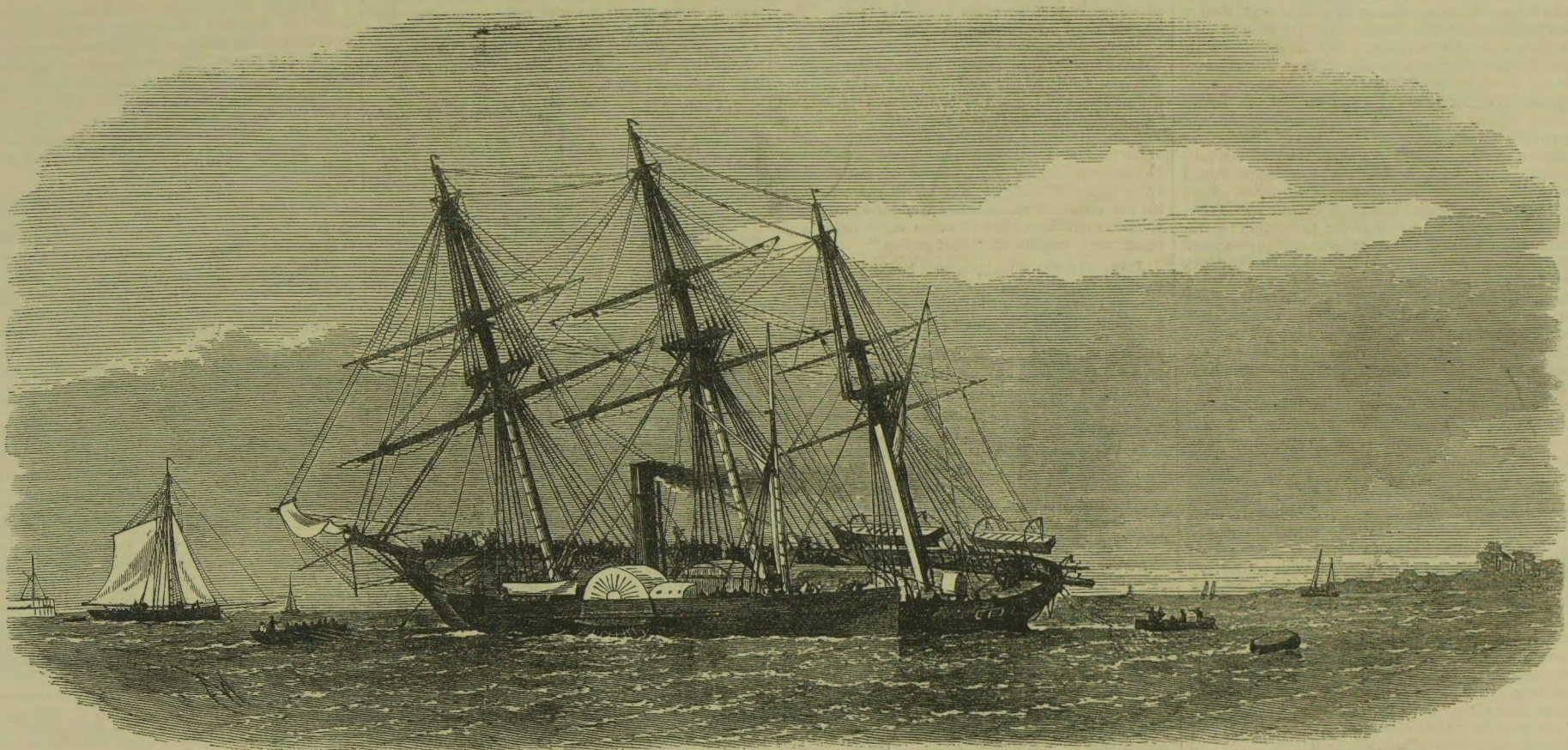
Mr. Isaac Butt was, on Wednesday, returned for the city of Limerick without opposition, in the place of Mr. Francis William Russell, deceased. The late member was a supporter of the Government; the new member is one of the leaders of the Home-Rule movement in Ireland.



THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION : THE INDIAN COURT.



THE RIGI MOUNTAIN RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.



H.M.S. RACER AGROUND ON RYDE SANDS.

THE STRANDING OF H.M.S. RACER.

The naval training-ship *Racer*, which ran aground on Ryde Sands, a quarter of a mile east of the head of Ryde Harbour Pier, at half-past eleven in the morning on Monday week, was towed off at eight o'clock in the evening by a Portsmouth steam-tug. The way in which she was stranded is worthy of remark. She had sailed past Ryde Pier from the westward. There was only a very slight breeze blowing from a northerly direction, and she had spread every inch of available canvas, and was making the best of what little wind there was, sailing very free. The tide was ebbing rapidly. After passing the pier she fell in with a strong current running in the same direction as the wind was blowing, and drifted on the sand, taking the ground about midway between the pier and the Noman Fort. Here she stuck tight in spite of every effort made by two of the steamers of the Portsmouth and Ryde Company to get her off. She lay over very much on the port side, and, being an old ship, it was feared she might be strained. As the tide came in she gradually righted herself, and was at length towed off. She was taken into Portsmouth

to be overhauled and inspected. We are indebted for the sketch from which our Illustration is drawn to a gentleman on board the cutter-yacht *Clutha*, of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Ryde. It shows the *Racer* as she lay aground, with the steam-tug *Grinder* preparing to tow her off the sandbank.

DRUIDIC REMAINS OF BRITTANY.

Some Illustrations were given last week of the supposed remains of the Serpent Temple, formed of huge blocks of granite ranged in parallel waved lines, which visit in the neighbourhood of Carnac, in Brittany. It was mentioned that beyond the lines of Carnac, which extend over a space of three miles, there are stones of a similar character at St. Barbe, a little way to the west; there are more at Erdevan, and again at Belz, in a north-west direction; and some antiquaries have supposed that these distant groups belonged to the same primitive design. A group of the stones at St. Barbe is represented in one of this week's Engravings. We have received from Mr. Arthur Hall, of Paternoster-row, a letter with re-

ference to our brief account of these mysterious relics of the past. He suggests that the name "*Carnac*" signifies nothing more than "*Stony*"—that is, "*The Place of Stones*;" for he says that the syllable "*ac*," instead of being an old Celtic word for "*serpent*," is but the common termination of adjectives in the ancient language of the country. He therefore rejects the notion of these stone-rows being intended to represent by their arrangement the form of a serpent; and he thinks it probable that they were placed where they stand, not by artificial contrivance, but, somehow, by natural causes. Now, we cannot well conceive of any natural agency, except that of a moving glacier, which could have effected this result; and we may, perhaps, look to Professor Tyndall, or to some other authority in physical science, for an explanation which shall take the subject quite out of the domain of philological and mythological inquiry. Would it not be possible for a glacier, conveying hundreds of large rock-fragments, heaped along its sides, in the form of longitudinal moraines, composed of masses which had fallen upon it from high cliffs above it, to deposit some of these stones at close regular inter-



DRUIDIC REMAINS OF BRITTANY: STONES OF ST. BARBE.

vals when it approached the western shore of Europe, where the ice would be thawed by the warm air from the sea? The way of a glacier, indeed, is not very unlike that of a serpent in the lapse of many thousand years, and it is a serpent which sometimes casts its slough and leaves it by the wayside. We have before us, in Louis Figuier's book, "The Earth and Sea," a view, engraved from a photograph, of the medial moraines in the glacier of Monte Rosa, which bear some resemblance in their general arrangement to the lines of Carnac, as shown in the sketch we engraved last week. Suppose the ice to be melted, the stones would remain standing in three parallel rows. One circumstance which seems to favour the hypothesis of glacier agency is the extension of detached groups of those stones on the coast of Brittany to the promontory of Quiberon and the opposite islands, which is just what might have been expected if the glacier were travelling out to plunge in the sea. Nevertheless, although we may think it doubtful, as our correspondent thinks, that they were ranged in this close order by the hand of man, there is some plausibility in the tradition that their collective resemblance to the form of a huge serpent, the object of superstitious worship, led the heathen of a remote age to venerate the Carnac lines as an emblem of the deity, and to resort thither as to a divinely-constructed temple. Mr. Arthur Hall further remarks, with reference to the subject of another illustration in our last—"Of the inscribed stones at Loc-Maria-Ker (loc is locus, a place; ker, or caer, is a city) the upper marks I read for Connor, a proper name, which, in the form of Conan, is historical in Brittany. It is post-Christian. The lower stone presents several small hatchets, indiscriminately carved, and one large celt, unmounted; these, with the serpentine forms, I take to be personal symbols." These sculptured stones would seem, therefore, to be relics of an age different from that to which the alleged worship of the serpent lines is ascribed.

LAW AND POLICE.

A case which has occupied the first Court at the Middlesex Sessions for three days was brought to a close on Thursday week. James Hitchman, described as an author, and Arthur Richard Stenson, publisher, were charged with obtaining and attempting to obtain from a number of booksellers in different provincial towns various sums of money for a book called "Sunshine and Shadow," written by Hitchman, under his assumed name of "Viscount de Montgomery," and published by the defendants under the name of "Hamilton and Co." There were several charges, but the case proceeded with that of Mr. Chapple, a bookseller at Ilminster, who, on May 21 last, received a letter purporting to come from "Lady Scott," and written on paper stamped with a coronet, stating that the writer had been recommended by a friend to obtain a copy of "Sunshine and Shadow," and inclosing a trade circular, announcing that the work might be had of Messrs. Hamilton and Co., Stationers' Hall-court. Upon the strength of this Mr. Chapple wrote to the defendants ordering seven copies, and inclosing £2 7s. 6d.; but subsequently he found that similar communications had been received by neighbouring tradesmen, and he stopped payment of the cheque. It was shown that the "Lady Scott" letter was written by a woman who was furnished by Stenson with a draught of it, and it was alleged by the prosecution that the defendants had amassed a considerable sum of money by this and other questionable practices. The defence was that the letter was nothing more than "a novel and rather ingenious way of advertising," and that the prosecution had been promoted by rivals in trade and personal enemies of the defendants. The jury found a verdict of guilty of conspiracy against both defendants, and one of attempting to defraud by false pretences against Stenson. A case having been reserved for the Court of Criminal Appeal as to the admissibility of certain evidence, sentence was postponed.

The lady who called herself the Hon. Florence Cowper and said she was related to the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Lord Dundonald, and other well-known persons, was also tried yesterday week, on the charge of obtaining a cheque for £20 from Mr. Benjamin, a tailor, with intent to defraud. Proof was given that the prisoner was a general servant, under the name of Florence Hope Scott, in 1859; an inmate of a charitable institution in 1861; that she was at 13, Old Cavendish-street, in October, 1868, and, in the presence of Christopher Scott, a gardener, admitted he was her father; that her husband, Cooper, was bankrupt in the same year, and had had to meet a charge of fraud; that she had agreed to take, but had not been admitted into possession of, 2, Kensington-gore, although she had sent coals in there a day or two previously; that a gentleman named was not her uncle, and did not make her any allowance; and that while under remand she occupied a single room, at 2s. 6d. per day, but did not pay even that small sum. Upon the request of her counsel, Charles Scott, her father, who had been examined at the police court, was called, and from him this strange history was elicited:—The prisoner was born in 1839, and thirteen years ago was, with her father and mother, in London, having learned the dressmaking business. Shortly afterwards, when she was twenty-two, a nobleman placed her at school as the Hon. Miss Grey, and afterwards introduced her into society. She married a gentleman with £7000 a year, and on his death she married a second husband, named

Baylis, with whom she lived in good style at the West-End. He became jealous and instituted proceedings in the Divorce Court against her and her present husband, Mr. Cooper. The suit failed, and an allowance was made. Mr. Baylis died at Nice, and she then married Cooper. From the time of her first assuming the style of "honourable" down to the present she had retained it; and, although the gentleman named did not pay her £200 a year, her father said he had heard and believed that she had an allowance of £16 or £18 a month. The false pretence relied on by the prosecution was the assumption by the prisoner of a title and rank not belonging to her. The jury, taking all the circumstances into consideration, came to the conclusion that it was a mere debt, and returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

John George Clark, aged twenty-four, described as a clerk and well-educated, was charged with obtaining about £198 from the Langham Hotel Company (Limited), and £170 from Messrs. Bowles Brothers, bankers, 449, Strand, by false pretences, with intent to defraud. This was an extraordinary case, inasmuch as it depended entirely on circumstantial evidence produced to prove, in the absence of Mr. Samuel James Cole, of Lyons, New York, that the prisoner, who asserted that he was, really was not, that gentleman. The jury, after a long trial, found him guilty of falsely pretending that he was Samuel J. Cole; and Mr. Barrow sentenced him to be imprisoned and kept at hard labour for eighteen months.

At the same court, yesterday week, William Simpson, aged fifty-four, was indicted for stealing £890, in bank of England notes; and, as the details of the case were recently printed in our police columns, it may be remembered that the prisoner, by false representations, induced a Northamptonshire farmer, whose credulity appears to have kept pace with his foolishness, to intrust him and some confederates with a pocket-book containing the sum above named. No part of the cash has been recovered, and the prisoner was the only member of the gang who was arrested. The whole question for the jury was that of identity, and they convicted the prisoner, who was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude.

Two men, named Murphy and Clayton, were convicted, on Monday, at the same court, of stealing twenty bottles of wine from a case, which it is presumed they had broken open, in the mansion of the Earl of Strafford. They were employed as painters' labourers, and although to the mere felony there was thus added a gross breach of confidence, and although Clayton had previously been convicted at the Old Bailey for stabbing, they escaped with almost nominal punishments. The Judges sentenced Murphy to four months' and Clayton to nine months' hard labour.

The September Session of the Central Criminal Court opened, on Monday, at the Old Bailey. The calendar contained the names of seventy-eight prisoners, one of whom was charged with murder, six with manslaughter, one with feloniously administering poison, one with feloniously shooting, seven with robbery with violence, and the other with minor offences. William Gardiner, aged sixteen, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude for breaking into a warehouse in the City and stealing therefrom three cheques, amounting together to upwards of £90, some postage-stamps, and cigars. The prisoner had been previously convicted and sentenced to four years' detention in a reformatory, but, with another lad, had effected his escape.

The grand jury on Tuesday ignored the bill charging Mr. Frederick Farrah with an alleged libel contained in a pamphlet entitled "The Eltham Tragedy Reviewed."

Charles Bolton, described as an appraiser, was tried on Tuesday, before the Common Serjeant, for stealing furniture of the value of £300 from Mr. Chambers, a publican, at Cricklewood, Hendon. The prosecutor was formerly a wine merchant at Brixton, and while living there he had monetary dealings with the prisoner, and paid him interest at the rate of 300 per cent. Ultimately he got into difficulties, and passed the Bankruptcy Court, receiving his discharge in February, 1869. The prisoner held valuable security, and the bankruptcy proceedings concluded all transactions between them. In July, 1870, Mr. Chambers again applied to the prisoner for an advance of £130 to pay off a bill, when he was pressed to sign certain documents, which he did without reading them. The transaction, however, was not completed, and no advance was made. In July last Bolton went to Chambers's house, and succeeded, by threats and intimidation, in obtaining money from him, alleging that Chambers owed him money on a bill of sale, which did not, however, legally exist. Subsequently Bolton came, in Chambers's absence, with a couple of vans and a number of "roughs," and, under the assumed authority of the bill of sale, took away the whole of the furniture and a portion of the stock in trade. The prisoner was tried at the last sessions, but the jury could not agree, and a fresh indictment was preferred. On Tuesday the jury found him guilty; and it was stated that several persons had been ruined by him by his sharp practice under bills of sale. He was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

In Mr. Commissioner Kerr's court, on Tuesday, a young man named Samuel Moss, a cigar-maker, was convicted of having made a false declaration with the view of procuring his marriage with a girl named Fry, who worked at the same factory with him. Both parties were Jews, and the parents on each

side objected to the marriage; but Moss had the bans published at Stepney church, and he and Fry were married there on July 2. Moss stated that the girl was twenty years of age, but it was proved she was only eighteen. He was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. Charges against his sister, Hannah Moss, and the girl Fry for making false statements were not proceeded with.

In the same court, John Ross, a traveller, pleaded guilty to conspiring with Charles Cooke, a labourer, to procure his escape from the Coldbath-fields prison; and Cooke pleaded guilty to a charge of aiding and assisting in the escape. Ross had been sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and Cooke to a fine or seven days. Both men were placed in the same cell at the police court, when Cooke agreed to change names and to undergo the six months, leaving Ross to pay the fine and be discharged. A few days afterwards Ross was reapprehended on a charge of assault, when he was recognised by an officer and the trick was discovered. Ross was now sentenced to six months' imprisonment, to commence at the expiration of his previous sentence; and Cooke to four months' hard labour.

Mr. Newton Crosland, the author of the pamphlet "The Eltham Tragedy Reviewed," was before Mr. Flowers, at Bow-street, yesterday week, on the charge of libel. Mr. Pook, the Greenwich solicitor, was for the prosecution, and Mr. Lewis for the defence, and between the learned gentlemen there was an almost constant altercation during the proceedings. It was not denied that Mr. Crosland was the writer of the pamphlet, and his defence was that it was only a fair criticism upon the case. Mr. Sydney Boate, the editor of a local paper called the *Kentish Mercury*, in which the contents of the pamphlet first appeared, stated that he had been indemnified for its publication by Mr. Crosland, who said he had written only for the public benefit. The chief interest of the proceedings arose from the fact of Edmund Walter Pook, the complainant (who it will be remembered was tried for the murder), being put into the witness-box and subjected to a severe cross-examination as to all the alleged details of the murder. The sitting was prolonged, and ultimately adjourned.

Frederick Foster, a watchmender, carrying on a small business in Endell-street, was charged at Bow-street with stealing a number of watches which had been left with him for repairs. It appeared that the prisoner had pledged all the property intrusted to him. He was committed for trial.

Alfred Muncey, a letter-carrier attached to the south-eastern district, was fined 40s. at Bow-street for delaying the delivery of letters.

A private in the 100th Regiment, named Laughlin, was, on Tuesday, taken before a magistrate at Farnham charged with deserting from his regiment. A policeman found him lying under a hedge in a field. The prisoner said he had deserted three or four days previously, to evade the heavy duty of the manoeuvres. He was sent back to the dépôt at Aldershot, where he will be tried by court-martial. This is the only instance known at present of desertion directly attributable to the autumn manoeuvres.

James Elliott, a shopkeeper living in Wentworth-street, Spitalfields, was, on Saturday, fined 60s. and costs, or two months' imprisonment, at Worship-street Police Court, for allowing boys to gamble for sweetmeats and other things in his house with an instrument termed "the dolly."

Mr. Rayner, a chemist, of New North-road, Islington, was fined £5 last Saturday, at Clerkenwell, for selling a small quantity of oxalic acid labelled "effervescent nitrate of magnesia."

At Marlborough-street three lads were fined 5s. each for throwing stones in Kensington Gardens, and for damaging the trees.

Two "gentlemen," named Charles Darnley Chaloner and Alfred Barton Norton, each twenty-one years of age, were taken before Mr. Mansfield at Marylebone, on Thursday week, charged with being disorderly and making use of obscene language in the neighbourhood of Primrose-hill, and were bound over to keep the peace for twelve months.

George Grey was committed for trial at Greenwich, on Monday, on a charge of stealing a gold watch from Mr. Farrah at a public meeting held to promote a subscription to defend the latter on a charge of libel in the Eltham murder case.

Hannah Balding, a cook and general servant, was charged at Hammersmith, on Saturday, with violently assaulting her mistress. The complainant said the prisoner struck her five times, knocked her down, and knelt on her. It was on account of her being angry with prisoner for leaving the place open on the previous night. The prisoner said that her mistress had accused her of entering her service with a false character, and had called her a liar. She threatened to knock out her brains, and she was only sorry she had not done so. Mr. Dayman sentenced her to six months' hard labour.

Mr. James Glover, an ironfounder of Walsall, was committed for trial, at the Mansion House, on Monday, on a charge of uttering a bill of exchange for £55 15s.

William Macfarlane, who is well known in criminal circles, was brought up at the Stirling Circuit Court, on Thursday week, on a charge of having committed three separate acts of housebreaking near Falkirk. He pleaded guilty to the charge. It was stated that there were

five previous convictions recorded against him. He was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude.

Thomas Bond, rate collector to the local board of health at Hinkley, was on Saturday committed for trial on three charges of having embezzled rates. His defalcations amount to £230, which he admits. Since the last meeting of the board he had collected £170 of rates, with which, it was alleged, he was about to abscond. The rumour reached the ear of the clerk to the board, who apprehended Bond at the railway station.

The sentence of five years' penal servitude on Wright and Edwards, convicted at the spring assizes at Hertford of night poaching and violence, has been remitted.

Yesterday week £4800 was stolen from the Bank of Ireland. A clerk left his desk for a few minutes, and on his return the money was missed. The directors have issued a notice offering a reward of £300 for such information as will lead to the detection and apprehension of the persons implicated in the robbery.

THE FEMALE SCHOOL OF ART.

Under the immediate Patronage of the Queen and of H.E.H. the Princess of Wales. THE AUTUMN SESSION. The Classes REOPEN MONDAY, OCT. 2, 1871. Prospectus and forms of admission to be obtained at 43, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury, W.C. By order, LOUISA GANN, Superintendent.

THE NATIONAL ART-TRAINING

SCHOOL, SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM, will be OPENED FOR THE SESSION ON OCT. 2, 1871. All persons not already registered as Students who desire to attend the Classes must pass a Preliminary Examination in Freehand Drawing of the Second Grade. Special Examinations in this subject will be held, under the supervision of the Head Master, on Tuesday, Oct. 3, and during the Session. Application for information as to fees, and for admission, should be made at the Schools, in Exhibition-road; or to the Secretary, Science and Art Department, South Kensington, W.—By order of the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education.

NATIONAL EDUCATION LEAGUE.

THE THIRD ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at BIRMINGHAM, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17 and 18, 1871.

PROGRAMME. Tuesday, Oct. 17. Morning Sitting, from 10.30 o'clock a.m. till 1.30 p.m.

Chairman's Address. The Report of the Executive Committee. Election of the Council, Officers, and Executive Committee. Resolution providing for Parliamentary action in the course of next Session.

Afternoon Sitting, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Papers and Discussion on the Working and Defects of the Elementary Education Act. Paper on School Fees, by R. W. Dale, Esq., M.A. Paper on Education Act and its Working in Wales, by the Rev. Sonley Johnstone.

Wednesday, Oct. 18. Morning Sitting, 10.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.

Papers and Discussion on Education in Ireland and Scotland. (Deputation from National Education League for Ireland will attend).

Afternoon Sitting, 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. Papers and Discussion on Free Education. Evening, 8 p.m.

Conversation in the Townhall, at the invitation of the Mayor of Birmingham.

Members wishing to contribute Papers or to speak on the subjects set down for discussion are requested to communicate with the Secretary at once.

All particulars may be obtained on application at the Offices of the League, 47, Abchurch-lane, London, E.C.4.

FRANCIS ADAMS, Secretary.

THE PROVIDENT CLERKS' UNION.

GENERAL GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION (Limited), 15, Moorgate-street, E.C.4.—The above Association is now the only office authorised to issue policies for all departments of the Government service. Fidelity guarantees issued for situations of trust, moderate terms. W. T. LINFORD, Secretary.

SEASIDE—OZONE! OZONE! OZONE!

Those who value luxuriant hair, softness of skin, and general restoration of vital power are recommended to take the Ozone Baths, to be had only at

THE GRANVILLE HOTEL, St. Lawrence-on-Sea, Isle of Thanet.

N.B. Visitors wishing for Sitting-Rooms in the Hotel are recommended to write a week in advance.

Mont Hall, Bear-de, Maidstone, Aug. 17, 1871. Sir,—It is with pleasure that I bear testimony to the extraordinary effect your baths have upon the system. For the past three years I have been suffering from great weakness, intense nervous debility, and extreme deafness. I have consulted many physicians and been under their treatment, but from them all I have received no relief. I suggested Turkish Baths at the advice of a friend, but was strongly urged not to go through the ordeal lest consequences should be serious. Being on a visit to Ramsgate, I overcame the prejudice of my friends, and after undergoing a course of treatment of the Turkish and Ozone Baths under your guidance I feel a grateful pleasure in stating that my hearing is now perfect, and that my general health is vastly improved. I bear this voluntary testimony as a deserving tribute to your ability.

I am, yours truly, FREDERICK KIPPING.

Mr. Arthur.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—DU BARRY'S

Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD eradicates Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Debility, Sleeplessness, Constipation, Flatulency, Phlegm, Low Spirits, Diarrhoea, Acidity, Diabetes, Nausea and Vomiting, Wasting, Palpitation, Nervous, Bilious, and Liver Complaints. 72,000 Cures, which had resisted all medical treatment. Cure No. 63,413: "Rome. The health of the Holy Father is excellent since he has taken Du Barry's Food, and his Holiness cannot praise this excellent food too highly." In Tins, at 1s. 11d.; 1lb., 2s. 9d.; 12lb., 22s.; 24lb., 40s. Du Barry and Co., 77, Regent-street, London, W.; also, at Fortnum and Mason; and at 4, Cheapside; 61, Gracechurch-street; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; and all Grocers and Chemists.

BORWICK'S BAKING POWDER

has been awarded two Gold Medals for its superiority over all others. Makes Bread, Pastry, Puddings, &c., light and wholesome. Sold by all Grocers and Confectioners in the Kingdom, in 1d. and 2d. packets; also in 6d. and 1s. patent boxes.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR.

RESTORED by this valuable specific to its original shade; after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. Testimonials post-free.—HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S

AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 5s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W. and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Pinaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels; Caswell, Hazard, and Co., Fifth Avenue, Broadway, New York.

HAIR DYE.—BATCHLOR'S

INSTANTANEOUS COLUMBIA, New York Original Packets, the best in the world, black or brown. The only one that remedies the evil effects of bad dyes, &c. 6d., 7s., and 14s., of all Perfumers and Chemists. Wholesale, R. HOVENDEN and SONS, 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?

Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. 5, Great Marlborough-street, W.; and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C., and of all Perfumers.

TRIOHOBAMMA.—An Extract for

imparting vitality to weak or falling hair, speedily restoring the colour when prematurely grey. In Bottles, 5s. 6d.—UNWIN and ALBERT, 6, Belgrave Mansions, Grosvenor-garden, and 21, Piccadilly.

THE TEETH and their Difficulties.

Mr. SIMON MOSELEY, Senior Surgeon Dentist, may be consulted daily (free), at his only town residence, 6, George-street, Hanover-square. "The Third Set" (a few words on), post free, 3 stamps.

NEW MUSIC.

LATEST NOVELTIES IN MUSIC—VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL.—Attractive and well selected.

FOR PIANO.
 Beethoven's Waltzes, Nos. 1 to 6 (West) .. 3s. each.
 The Minstrel's Song (Richards) .. 3s.
 The Carmarthen March (Richards) sets 3s. duet.
 Cavotte and Rondo from Bach's 6th Violin Sonata (Rockstro) .. 4s.
 Bach's Bourée from 4th Violin Sonata (Rockstro) .. 4s.
 Jessie, the Flower of Dunblane (Rockstro) .. 4s.
 L'Electricité (étude de Salon) (M. Leo) .. 4s.
 Azur (Nocturne) .. 4s.
 Rosamunda (F. Schubert) (Casper) .. 4s.
 Soldier's Return (Descriptive Fantasia) (Pridham) .. 4s.
 My Ain Fireside (Wright) .. 4s.
 Aspen Leaves (Schumann) (Casper) .. 3s.
 The Exile (Schubert) (Casper) .. 3s.
 The Joyful Peasant (Schumann) (West) .. 3s.
 On Mighty Pens (Haydn) .. 3s.
 "Incarnatus est," from Mozart's 10th Mass (West) .. 3s.
 I Waited for the Lord (Menschikov) .. 3s.
 Songs Without Words, No. 1, La ci darem (West) .. 3s.
 Each of the above post-free for half the marked price.
 Published only by ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street, London.

ALL SHEET MUSIC at Half the marked price, post-free; both their own and the publications of other houses. Payment may be made in postage-stamps.—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street. Also a List of New Music for 1871.

Just published,
HAVEGAL'S PSALMODY and CENTURY OF CHANTS: containing 253 Hymn Tunes, with Hymn Chants, Kyries, Gloria's, &c., selected from "Old Church Psalmody" (at Leo's) and other works and manuscripts of the late Rev. W. H. Havegal, M.A. Cloth, gilt lettered, with full Preface, Indices, and Portrait, price 5s. Cheaper terms, at 3s. 6d., 1s. 6d., and 1s.; "Century of Chants" alone, 1s. 6d. and 9d. "An important addition to our Church music."—London: ROBERT COCKS and CO., New Burlington-street; and of all Musiciansellers.

THE NEW GRAND MARCH, CHARLES and OLGA, by Sir JULIUS BENEDICT, performed at Covent Garden Theatre, will be published in a few days by DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

OH, THAT WE TWO WERE MAYING! By GOUNOD. This celebrated Song may be had in D and F. THE SEA HATH ITS PEARLS, M. Gounod's last song, is published in B flat and D flat. Price 4s. each. Sold at half price. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

MY LOST DARLING. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. Sung by Madame Liebhart, and enthusiastically encored, at Covent Garden Theatre. This charming song sent for 24 stamps.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

LUSITANIA. By Sir JULIUS BENEDICT. This Grand March, dedicated to the King of Portugal, performed at M. Rivière's Concerts, is published as Piano Solo, 4s.; Duet, 6s. Sold at half price. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE ANGEL OF THY LOVE. By VIRGINIA GABRIEL. This exquisite new Song, by the Composer of "Only," "Weary," &c., may be had in A flat for Tenor, also in E. Price 4s.; sold at half price.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

ESMERALDA. Sung by Madame Boddaly-Pyne. This remarkably pretty new Song, composed by W. C. LEVEY, may be had in E or F. Sent for 24 stamps. DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

LISTEN TO THE MOCKING BIRD. American Instrument. Enables possessor to imitate birds, animals, ventriloquists, &c. Instantly mastered. Free, 7 stamps; three for 14.—W. HOLT, 53, All Saints-road, London, W.

Just published, price 6s., free by post,
THE WOMAN'S GUIDE, Showing the Causes, Symptoms, and Homoeopathic Treatment of the Diseases of Females and Children. By H. S. GUTTERIDGE, M.D. LEATH and ROSS, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-street, W.

Eighth edition, crown 8vo, 1s.; by post, 1s. 1d.,
DR. KENNION ON THE MINERAL SPRINGS OF HARROGATE. Revised and Enlarged by Dr. Bealey, Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, J. and A. CHURCHILL, New Burlington-street.

CORPULENCY, AND ITS NEW SELF-DIETARY CURE. By A. W. MOORE, M.R.C.S., Surgeon to the South-Western Provident Dispensary. Price by post, 2s. 7d. Secretary, 20, Piccadilly-road, S.W.

New Edition, 8vo, 740 pages, cloth, 5s.,
HOMOEOPATHIC FAMILY INSTRUCTOR. By RICHARD EPPS, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons. The Diseases of Adults and Children, and their Treatment throughout. A Complete Medicine-Chest to the Work, 70s.
 An EPIPHONE of the above, 330 pages, cloth, 1s. A Complete Medicine-Chest to name, 24s.
 A COLONIES' EDITION of the Large Work, giving, additionally, the Treatment of the Special Diseases of all the British Possessions. 8vo, 542 pages, half-bound, morocco, 7s. 6d. A Complete Medicine-Chest, 10s.
 London: JAMES EPPS and CO., Homoeopathic Chemists (the first established in England), 48, Threadneedle-street; 170, Piccadilly; and 112, Great Russell-street.

Now ready,
THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1872, containing Twelve Illustrations of the British Army, numerous Engravings of the late War, taken from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Postage Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by H. WILLIAMS, (172), Strand, Paternoster-row, London; and G. Vickers, Angel-court, Strand.

STAINED GLASS, by the Improved DIAPHANIE PROCESS.—Windows fitted up in any style, in town or country, by experienced workmen.
 London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street, W.

Thirteenth Edition, price 1s., with 35 Plates and Engravings,
STAINED GLASS, By the Improved Process of Diaphanie. Easily performed at small cost.
 London: J. BARNARD and SON, 339, Oxford-street.

ORIGINAL DESIGNS for POINT LACE. Sequel to the "Handbook of Point Lace." Price 2s. 6d. Every Material for Point Lace making.
 Lace Braid by the Card, at Nottingham prices.
 WILLIAM BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

ANGELIC MOURNING STATIONERY, Memorial and Visiting Cards (Registered).—R. LODGE, 81, Southampton-row, Holborn, London; and may be had of all respectable Stationers.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—Anyone can take good Photographs with DUBONIS' PATENT APPARATUS. No previous knowledge nor dark room wanted. Complete and portable apparatus from 24. Book of Instructions, four stamps per post.—LECHETTER, BARRE, and CO., 60, Regent-street.

A GROSS of PRINTS for 3s. 6d. 144 various, chiefly Coloured, including Heads of Female Beauty, Chimeras, &c., for Screens or Scrap-Books. Post-free. J. REYNOLDS, 174, Strand.

SCRAPS for SCREENS, SCRAP-BOOKS, &c. A large Assortment of Flowers, Figures, Landscapes, Birds, &c., from 1s. per sheet; or one dozen, assorted, 10s. 6d. WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

WHITE - WOOD ARTICLES for PAINTING, Fern-Printing, and Decalcomanie, in great variety. Priced Lists on application.
 WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

GEOLOGY.—TWO CABINETS for SALE, containing 6000 specimens of minerals, rocks, and fossils, scientifically arranged. Price 3000 gs. Apply to Professor TENNANT, F.R.S., No. 149, Strand, London, who has also Elementary Collections at 2gs, 5gs, 10gs, 20gs, to 100 gs. each.

BENSON'S WATCHES and CLOCKS. These far-famed Watches suit all pockets, all tastes, all climates, and the means and occupations of every one. Two hundred thousand have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, ranging in price from 2s. to 200 gs. See Illustrated Watch and Jewellery Pamphlet, post-free 2d. each, for prices, &c. Watches sent safe by post to all parts of the world.—Old Bond-street and Ludgate-hill.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN PRINTER. The People's Printing-Press for Authors, Amateurs, the Army and Navy, &c.—Prospectus forwarded on application.—D. G. BERRI, 36, High Holborn, London, W.C.

SPOONS and FORKS.—SLACK'S SILVER ELECTRO PLATE, by Elkington's process, is equal in appearance and wear to sterling silver. Table Spoons or Forks, 30s. and 38s. per dozen; Dessert, 20s. and 30s.; Teaspoons, 12s. and 18s. Catalogues free.—Richard and John Slack, 336, Strand.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING (carriage-free) 30 per cent less than any other House. See our new Illustrated Catalogue, containing 500 designs, with prices and estimates. Also a Coloured Catalogue of our Silver Fir and Patent Enamelled Bed-room Suites, from 10gs. complete, gratis and post-free, from LEWIS CRAWFORD and CO., Cabinet Manufacturers, 73, 75, and 81, Brompton-road, London.

OSLER'S CRYSTAL GLASS CHANDELLERS. Table Glasses of all kinds. Chandeliers in Bronze and Ormolu. Moderator Lamps and Lamps for India. London—Show-Rooms, 45, Oxford-street, W. Birmingham—Manufactory and Show-Rooms, Broad-street.

GASOLIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormoulu, or Bronze; Medieval Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with price figures.
 D. HULET and CO., Manufacturers, 55 and 56, High Holborn.

CHIMNEY GLASSES, Carving and Gilding, Picture-Frame Makers.
 The Lily of the Valley, £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.
 The Camellia, 63 in. high, very choice .. 4 14 6
 The Cornucopia, our registered design .. 5 5 0
 The Pillar Side, the gem .. 5 5 0
 The most successful designs our artist ever produced.—The COMMERCIAL PLATE-GLASS COMPANY, 78 and 79, Fleet-street. Pure gold and pure silver only used. Prize Medal, 1851.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1709.
FURNISH YOUR HOUSE at DEANE'S. Illustrated Priced Catalogue, gratis and post-free.
 1. Table Knives, Ivory, per doz., 16s., 23s., 32s.
 2. Electro Forks, Table, per doz., 31s.; Spoons, 33s.
 3. Papier-Maché Tea-Trays, in sets, 21s., 53s., 90s.
 4. Electro Tea and Coffee Sets, 37s., 47 18s., £12.
 5. Dish-Covers, in sets, 33s.; White Metal, 66s.
 6. Electro Cruets, 6-glass, 34s., 48s., 63s.
 7. Electro Liqueurs, 38s., 58s., 70s., 81s.
 8. Lamps—Moderator, Rock Oil, &c., from 7s.
 9. Fenders—Bright, 42s. to 210; Bronze, 2s. 6d. to £5.
 10. Baths—Domestic, Fixed, and Travelling.
 11. Bedsteads, Brass and Iron, with Bedding.
 12. Gasoliers—2-light, 24s.; 3-do, 55s.; 5-do, £5 15s.
 13. Kitcheners, London-made—4ft., £13 10s.
 14. Kitcheners, cheap, 3ft.; 50s.; 3ft. 6in., £5 12s. 6d.
 15. Kitchen Utensils—Copper, Tin, and Iron.
 16. Garden Tools—Lawn Mowers, Rollers, &c.
 A discount of 5 per cent for cash payments of £2 and upwards.
 Deane and Co., 46, King William-street, London Bridge.

SHOOTING SEASON.—Services of Plate and Cutlery in iron-bound Oak Cases, for Shooting, Lodges. Special Lists post-free.
 MAPPIN and WEBB, 75, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, W.; and Mansion House-buildings, City.

FISHING, PICNICS, SHOOTING BASKETS completely fitted. Special Lists post-free.
 MAPPIN and WEBB, 75, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, W.; and Mansion House-buildings, City.

HOUSE FURNISHING.—Ironmongery, Kitchen Utensils, Fenders, Fireirons, Coal Vases, Toilet Sets, &c. The best quality at the lowest prices. Catalogues and Estimates, post-free, from MAPPIN and WEBB, 75, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, W.

CHUBBS' NEW PATENT SAFES, Steel Plated, with Diagonal Bolts, to resist Wedges, Drills, and Fire.
 CHUBBS' PATENT DETECTOR LOCKS, of all sizes and for every purpose. Street-door Latches with small and neat keys. Cash, Desk, Paper, and Writing Boxes, all fitted with the Detector Locks.
 SAFES FOR JEWELS and PLATE. IRON DOORS FOR STRONG ROOMS.
 Illustrated Price Lists Gratis and Post-free.
 57, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; 28, Lord-street, Liverpool; 68, Cross-street, Manchester; and Wolverhampton.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.
GROVER and BAKER'S DOUBLE-LOCK and ELASTIC STITCH SEWING-MACHINES, long acknowledged as THE BEST, are now also THE CHEAPEST. THE NEW HAND-MACHINE at £4 10s. is a marvel of simplicity and efficiency. GROVER and BAKER, 150, Regent-street, London, W. 59, Bold-street, Liverpool; and 101, Sauchiehall-street, Glasgow. Every Machine guaranteed. Instruction gratis. Illustrated Prospectus and Samples of Work sent post-free.

DON'T BEAT YOUR CARPETS; have them thoroughly cleaned and colours revived. Price 4d., 5d., &c., per yard. Faded carpets dyed. Chintz Glaziers, Curtain Cleaners, and Bed Purifiers. Prices moderate.—METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 472, New Oxford-street; and 17, Wharf-road, City-road, N.

SILK and WOOLLEN DRESSES DYED in Black and Brilliant Colours. Special Dyers of Rep and Damask Curtains. Parcels received from all parts of England. METROPOLITAN STEAM BLEACHING and DYEING COMPANY, 17, Wharf-road, City-road; and 472, New Oxford-street.

OAKEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH. Old knives cleaned with this preparation bear a brilliancy of polish equal to new cutlery. Can be used with any kind of knife-board or knife-cleaning machine. Packages, 3d. each; and Tins, 6d., 1s., 2s. 6d., and 4s. each. Wholesale, Oakley and Sons, Wellington Emery and Black-Lead Mills, Blackfriars, London.

HUGHES TROPICAL BEETLE POWDER, an infallible Remedy for Destroying Cockroaches, Crickets, and Blackbeetles. Dogs or Cats will not touch it. Sent in Boxes, 3d., 6d., and 1s. each.—Sole London Depot, F. S. CLEAVER and SONS, 32 and 33, Red Lion-street, E.C.

DR. LOCK'S WAFERS give Instant Relief to Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Colds, Coughs, and Rheumatic and Hysterical Complaints. Price 1s. 14d. per Box, of all Druggists.

GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS.

PETER ROBINSON is now Selling some very excellent Black Silks, considerably under value, in Gros Grains, Pout de Soie, and Glacé.

Good useful Qualities .. at 3s. 6d., or 22 9s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Do. .. at 4s. 6d., or 23 3s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Superior Qualities .. at 5s. 6d., or 23 17s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Do. .. at 6s. 9d., or 24 14s. 6d. 14 yards.
 Rich Cashmere Silk .. at 7s. 6d., or 25 5s. 6d. 14 yards.
 M.M. Bonnet and Clo's .. from 8s. 6d., or from 25 19s. 14 yards.
 Superior Lyons Silks .. to 15s. 6d., to 210 17s. 14 yards.
 "If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."

Address for Patterns, PETER ROBINSON, Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street, London.

BEAUTIFUL COSTUMES in BLACK SILK and New Textile Fabrics, with Crapes or otherwise, at PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, Regent-street.

URGENT MOURNING. "ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or TELEGRAM." MOURNING GOODS will be delivered to all parts of England on approbation—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.

PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, London.

MOURNING for FAMILIES, IN CORRECT TASTE, can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at a great saving in price.

SKIRTS in new Mourning Fabrics, } 3s. to 5 gs.
 trimmed crapes.

THE BEST TO STAND THE RAIN. THE RICHEST QUADRUPE CRAPE can now be obtained in the widest width, 2s. 6d. per yard under the usual price, (Quality guaranteed),

at PETER ROBINSON'S MOURNING WAREHOUSE, 256, Regent-street, W.

BLACK DRESSES, at 12s. 9d., 15s. 6d., and 18s. 6d., the materials new and useful. Black Dresses, the skirts made up, at 1 guinea.

BLACK SILK DRESSES, the skirts made up, at 5 gs. and upwards.
 PETER ROBINSON'S Mourning Warehouse, 256, Regent-street.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLOURS, VELVET—FINISHED VELVETEENS. Beautifully Soft and Very Rich, specially adapted for Complete Costumes, Dolly Vardens, Casaque's, &c. from 2s. 6d. to 5s. per yard (very wide).—Patterns free. PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London, W.

FOR AUTUMN and TRAVELLING DRESSES. INVERARY FRINGED TWEEDS, made of the very best Wool (Waterproof), in rich Heather Mixtures, Iron Greys, Browns, Navy, Violet, Blue, &c., at 21s. to 28s. 6d. the Full Costume. Patterns free.

SPECIAL FOREIGN NOVELTIES FOR LADIES' RICH AUTUMN DRESSES. Drop d'Italie, all Wool, beautifully soft, in very rich Colours, from 22s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress. Habit Cloths, same Colours, 21s. 9d. Popline Velours, a new Silken Fabric, 58s. 6d. the Dress. Rich Satin Cloths, all Wool, every Colour, 18s. 9d. to 25s. 6d. the Dress. Very Cord Silk Poplins, in a perfectly new series of shades, 35s. the Dress.
 Patterns of all the above, post-free from PETER ROBINSON'S.

IMPORTANT NOTICE RESPECTING THE "CACHEMIRE D'ALSACE" (Registered). In reply to numerous inquiries, PETER ROBINSON begs to state that he has succeeded in having several thousand pieces of this much-admired Fabric made in rich warm tints, suitable for Autumn Wear; and that notwithstanding the increased cost in all goods of foreign production, it will be sold in all the New Colours at the old price of 13s. 9d. the Dress. This charming material can be obtained only from 103 to 108, Oxford-street. Patterns free.

FOR AUTUMN and SEASIDE WEAR. THE SCARBORO' SUIT (Complete). This charming Costume, made of the Patent Waterproof Tweed, is now ready in every Colour and Size, at 25s. the Suit. Full-length Engravings and Patterns of Material free.

CHEAP and USEFUL FABRICS FOR LADIES' AUTUMN DRESSES. Now ready, a complete collection of New Materials, 10s. to 25s. the Dress. Patterns free.

THE BEST TIME TO BUY SILKS. ONE THOUSAND ODD DRESS LENGTHS OF RICH FANCY SILKS are now CLEARING OUT, at reduced prices, commencing at 30s.; also extra qualities, 42s. and 63s. Patterns free.

NOTICE.—FRANCE and SWITZERLAND. SILKS and SATINS of every description are now very cheap, but will soon greatly advance in consequence of the raw material getting so much dearer, thereby compelling the manufacturers of Lyons and Zurich to greatly raise their quotations. Patterns of every description of Plain and Fancy Silks will be sent on application to PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, London.

SPECIAL.—Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling a large parcel of coloured GLASS SILKS at 1s. 11d. per yard. Ladies are invited to write for patterns. 50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SPECIAL.—Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling a large parcel of coloured FANCY SILKS at 2s. to 3s. 6d. per yard, much under value. Ladies are invited to write for patterns.—50, 51, and 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SPECIAL.—Messrs. NICHOLSON are now selling £1200 worth of BLACK SILKS, bought at 25 per cent under value. The prices range from 2s. 3d. to 9s. 6d. per yard. Ladies are invited to write for patterns.

SPECIAL.—Messrs. NICHOLSON are now clearing out their entire stock of DRESS MATERIALS, at greatly reduced prices. Ladies would find this a favourable opportunity to complete their summer purchases. Patterns sent post-free.—D. Nicholson and Co., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

NEW COSTUMES and TRAVELLING DRESSES. A large collection of New Styles for the present seasons. Also a large variety of rich SILK and VELVET COSTUMES, Polonaises, Petticoats, &c. New Embroidered Serge Costumes, 29s. 6d., with the Polonaise Tops. SATIN CLOTH COSTUMES, in all colours, from 21s. complete. Waterproof Shawl Costumes, with new Border and Fringe, 2 gs. and upwards.

DOLLY YARDEN CRETONNES and SATINES and NEW DRESS FABRICS of all kinds for the Autumn. 500 SEALSKIN JACKETS, bought very cheap, will be sold accordingly. Patterns of all goods free. GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask), 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

EARLY AUTUMN DRESSES. Two French Manufacturers, altogether more than 2000 Pieces, in every new shade of Colour and Black, of Fine French Poplins, New French Reps, Rich French Satin Cloths, Fine French Merinos, &c. The prices will be found most moderate, and the Stock one of the largest in the kingdom. Patterns free everywhere.

HENRY GLAYE, 534 to 537, New Oxford-street, W.C.

BLACK SILKS.

BAKER and CRISP'S Ne Plus Ultra Black Silks, 23s. 6d. to 10 gs. Patterns free.—198, Regent-street.

BLACK SILKS. BAKER and CRISP'S Super Imperial Black Silks are the richest, brightest, widest, and most durable. 1s. 11d. to 12s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! WAR TAXES.—WAR PANIC. 35,000 Plain, Figured, Striped, and Fancy Silks, for Evening, Wedding, Dinner, and useful Wear. All the New Autumn Colours, from 20s. 6d. to 6 gs. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP'S, 198, Regent-street.

JAPANESE SILKS. BAKER and CRISP'S Japanese Silks, 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. Full Dress. Every Shade of Colour, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 3d. per yard; very best. Patterns free. Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

BAKER and CRISP'S JAPANESE SILKS for Evening, Wedding, and Dinner wear. White Grounds, Figured, and Striped. Also every light shade, from 23s. 6d. to 55s. Full Dress.

NOTICE.—BAKER and CRISP'S SUMMER GOODS are all reduced 50 per cent off former prices. Patterns free. 198, Regent-street, London.

WAR TAXES. WAR TAX IN FRANCE.—French Merinos at ridiculous prices for such goods. 712 pieces for such goods, 712s. 200 pieces, all colours, at 12s. 6d. Full Dress. 800 pieces, all colours, at 14s. 6d. 400 pieces, all colours, at 15s. 6d. Patterns free.—BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street. N.B.—These goods must be dearest.

LADIES. Please to take notice that our SEALSKIN JACKETS are nearly all sold. We have none left under 41 gs. Those at 6, 7, and 8 gs. are worth nearly double. BAKER and CRISP—Price List free.

At BAKER and CRISP'S, all the New Colours, all the New Styles, all the New Patterns, sent post-free.

BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn Wool Serges, 7s. 11d. to 29s. BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn Silk Serges, 15s. 6d. to 29s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn Wool Reps, 10s. 6d. to 18s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn Silk Reps, 23s. 6d. very best. BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn Satin Cloths, 12s. 6d. to 21s. BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn Fancy Cloths, 10s. 6d. to 25s. BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn Plain Cloths, 6s. 11d. to 21s. BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn Wool Poplins, 8s. 9d. to 12s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn French Merinos, 12s. 6d. to 21s. BAKER and CRISP'S Early Autumn Venetian Cloths, 12s. 6d. to 35s. Every Novelty, from 7s. 6d. to 55s. Full Dress. Baker and Crisp, 198, Regent-street.

THE HEIGHT OF FASHION. THE DOLLY VARDEN POLONAISE, in Chintz, Crétonnes, Satens, Black and Coloured Velveteens, and other textures, 18s. 9d. to 52s. 6d. Illustrations free.

OUR CELEBRATED VELVETEENS. VELVETEENS EXTRAORDINARY at BAKER and CRISP'S. First Delivery of 1000 Boxes, in every shade of colour, from 1s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per yard.
 Black Silk Velveteen .. 17s. 6d. to 35s. 6d. Dress.
 Coloured Silk Velveteen .. 29s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "
 Black Molekin Velveteen .. 17s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "
 Coloured Molekin Velveteen .. 29s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "
 Lyons Velveteen .. 17s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "
 Genoa Silk Velveteen .. 25s. 6d. to 55s. 6d. "
 Patterns free.—198, Regent-street, London.

UN CHANGEMENT AUX CHAPEAUX. Les observations suivantes étaient faites par notre correspondant de Paris dans un de nos principaux journaux des modes illustrés.

Up to the present moment the forms of the bonnets made in preparation for winter are frightful. The crowns are wide and flat, and the brims are covered with flowers, ruffles, or other ornaments. Strings are reappearing, and some milliners are even trying to bring back curtains. Madame Caroline, qui dirige le rayon des modes de la maison W. C. JAY and CO., croyant qu'elle a choisi dans les meilleures maisons de Paris pour cet automne des très jolis et élégants chapeaux, sollicite l'honneur d'une visite des dames pour y diriger ses nouveautés, et elles jugeront pour elles-mêmes si le journal en question est, ou non, dans le vrai. JAYS.

MOURNING. Messrs. JAY have always at command experienced Dress-makers and Milliners, who act as travellers, so that in the event of immediate mourning being required, or any other sudden emergency for dress, one can be despatched to any part of the kingdom on receipt of letter or telegram without any expense whatever to the purchaser. All articles are marked in plain figures, and charges are the same as if the goods were bought for ready money at the Warehouse in Regent-street. JAYS.

JANUS CORD.—Ladies who at this season of the year choose to wear Black Dresses will find Janus Cord, at 14 guinea the Dress, one of the most economical and best fabrics manufactured for Ladies' Dresses. JAYS, The London General Mourning Warehouse, 247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.

AUBUSSON CARPETS.—A BARGAIN. 13ft. 6in. by 11ft. 0in. at 20 gs.
 16ft. 11in. by 13ft. 0in. at 23 gs.
 17ft. 9in. by 14ft. 8in. at 23 gs.
 20ft. 11in. by 15ft. 7in. at 48 gs.
 The above are worthy of immediate inspection. SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

REAL SEALSKIN JACKETS. HUDSON'S BAY SALE. SEWELL and CO. invite an early selection from their immense Stock of Real Sealskin Jackets. A good Jacket 24in. long for 61 gs., and all other sizes at proportionately low prices.

AUTUMN COSTUME. "Satin Russe" the distinguished article for the season. This material for Ladies' Dress is beautiful in texture, and can be supplied in all the New Shades of Colour at 2s. to 2s. 6d. per yard. SEWELL and CO., Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

TO LADIES.—The Shrewsbury Waterproof Tweed Cloaks, Skirts, and Jackets, in every variety of Shape and Colours, are supplied by the original makers, E. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-st., Shrewsbury. Patterns and prices post-free.

THE AUTUMN.—LADIES' BOOTS for Country Wear. Kid, Double Soles, Elastic or Button, 16s. 6d.; Levant morocco, Cork Soles, to resist damp, 21s.; Soft House-Boots, 5s. 6d. Illustrated Catalogues post-free, with notice of convenient arrangements for country residents. THOMAS D. MARSHALL, 192, Oxford-street, W.

NEW MUSIC.